OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,828—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
				TUESDAY
L. SIAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	..14th Aug.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..21st „
L. PEKIN	3300	600	A. Symons	..28th „
L. SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2981	500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	..18th „
				FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3033	500	S. F. Cole	..12th „
L. LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th „
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
TEHERAN	2588	400	R. G. Murray	..10th Aug.
DECCAN	3129	550	A. W. Adamson	..24th „
SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st „
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA on Sa[illegible] .... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R	[illegible]
„	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	..	[illegible]
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 115	do.	..	[illegible]
„	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	..	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ½ charge.
„ „ eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA....	3,242	480	John Craig..	1st Sept.

BOMBAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. UTOPIA	2,731	680	M'Ritchie......	23rd Aug.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Aug., 1883.

S. S. MOBILE'S General Average is now Adjusted, and CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to produce Deposit Receipts and Bills of Lading and apply to the Undersigned, No. 24, Apollo-street, for the balance of their Deposits.

LIDBETTER & STEAD,
Average Adjusters.

S. S. UTOPIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of EUROPEANS and EURASIANS will be held in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1883, at 5-30 p.m., at which the Hon. Mr. Justice Bailey, Acting Chief Justice, will preside.

It is earnestly requested that all Members of the community will spare no effort to be present on this occasion, Ladies being specially invited to attend.

NOTICE.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
MORMUGAO HARBOUR WORK.

WANTED, SUB-CONTRACTORS to undertake the quarrying and delivery of 90,000 cubic yards of stone ballast and sand.

For specification, apply to P. THURSBY, Acting Chief Engineer, W. I. P. Railway, Goa.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Directors was held on the 2nd instant, when the TENTH and FINAL CALL of Rupees Fifty per share was made payable at the Bank of Bombay, on the 16th August, 1883.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 4th August, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

[illegible]PTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OVER THE JABALPUR LINE.

[illegible] public are informed that all GOODS and [illegible]SSENGER TRAFFIC is now BOOKED [illegible]GH over the Jabalpur Line, WITHOUT ANY [illegible]ICTION.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

[illegible]mbay, 4th August, 1883.

Seeds..................Palekar's..................Seeds.
Seeds..................Palekar's..................Seeds.
Seeds..................Palekar's..................Seeds.

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their patrons for their support for last nine years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received their periodical supply of loose garden seeds.

Also Carter's seeds in boxes.

Vegetable..............	Rs. 3, 6-8, 12-8.
Flower	Rs. 5, 7-8, 10.
Holborn Pumps, ordinary........	Rs. 5.
„ large	Rs. 9.
American Hydronettes...........	Rs. 12 to 20.
Lawn Mowers	Rs. 38 to 120.
Garden Pumps on wheels........	Rs. 43.
Wheel-water Barrow...........	Rs. 33.
Patent Hedge Cutter	Rs. 5.

Our illustrated catalogues can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY. WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned, Chronometers Repaired, Chronometers Rated,* Chronometers given on Hire,** Sextants Adjusted. Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered. Agates Replaced in Compasses, Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.	Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS,

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
RAT TRAPS ....each	1	0
CAT or HARE TRAPS .... „	3	0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS .... „	15	0

TREACHER & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HYDRO-INCUBATORS.

AN ea[illegible] for the artificial hatch[illegible]ry, the apparatus being worked by s[illegible]arging the cistern with hot water eac[illegible] morning.

INCUBATOR[illegible] Rs. 72-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Cash per doz.

FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size..........................Rs. 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size.......................... „ 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lences.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-IN[illegible]N AND GENRAL AGENCY.

[illegible]STABLISHED 1867.
28, APO[illegible]O-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

ORDERS executed from Stocks or direct from England, for the smallest requirements, as well as the largest. SMALL ORDERS for any description of article will be executed at the retail price, free of Commission, and forwarded to any part of India per Parcel Post. LARGE ORDERS for any description of goods, and from any particular maker, will be executed at WHOLESALE PRICES, shipper's charges only being added, and shipped direct from Home to any port in India. Orders will receive every attention and meet with prompt despatch, the *packing* of goods receiving special care. Orders and Remittances (by Cheques, Money Orders, or Currency Notes of any Circle taken at par) to the approximate amount of the Order, can be sent through the Bombay Office. All information given on application, either personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial Re. 1 ; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

THE following PILULES and TINCTURES by LEATH AND ROSS always in Stock, and Fresh Supplies frequently received :—

ACONITUM N.	HEPAR SULPH.
ACTÆA RACEM.	HYOSCYAMUS NIG.
ANTIM. TART.	IGNATIA AMARA.
ARNICA MONT.	IPECACUANHA.
ARSEN. ALB.	LACHESIS.
AURUM.	LYCOPODIUM.
BELLADONNA.	MERCUR. SOL.
BRYONIA ALB.	„ VIV.
CALC. CAR.	NUX VOMICA.
CANTHARIDES.	OPIUM.
CARBO VEGET.	PHOSPHORUS.
CHAMOMILLA.	PODOPHYLLUM.
CHINA OFF.	PULSATILLA.
CINA.	RHUS TOX.
COCCULUS.	[illegible]
COFFEA.	[illegible]
COLOCYNTHIS.	[illegible]
DROSERA ROT.	[illegible]
DULCAMARA.	
HELON D.	

KEMP AN[illegible]
ELPHINST[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited.

THE SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p.m., when the business, of which notice has been given to Members, will be brought forward.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th August, 1883.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, as under :—

(1). Adjourned Special at 3 p.m.
(2). Adjourned Quarterly at 3-15 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 9th August, 1883.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, in Liquidation, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1883, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Liquidators and for passing resolutions for the final winding up of the Company.

By order of the Liquidators,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary to Liquidation.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, upto 1 p.m. (gunfire) on THURSDAY, 6th September, after which hour no tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th August, 1883.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure.* Their bottle cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

		Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) .... Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia) ...... Aërated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés).		Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia) .... Artificial Seltzer-water		„ 1 0
Lemonade ...... Tonic-water ... Ginger-ale ...... Gingerade	All of superior quality and delicate flavour.	„ 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return		„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

A
BOOK OF BOMBAY
BY JAMES DOUGLAS,
ILLUSTRATING
THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City ; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and Surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald ; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are with all latest improvements, self-winding patent winders, and the most valuable triple action movement. Every machine speaks for itself. Full particulars, post free. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, for 3 months, from the 15th instant, a large furnished HOUSE in Marine-lines facing the sea. Address X., Messrs. Bolton and Co. Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

NOVELTY IN HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES, never before imported in India. LAVENDER and SCENTS, in PATENT STOPPERED BOTTLES. Prices from Ans. 8 to Rs. 4 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Bombay.

TO LET, a large airy ROOM in Fort, either furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply M. M. M., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

RECEIVED yours of the 30th. All right, darling. So delighted you are so well. Not so very long now. Your very own, WELSHMAN.

WANTED, by a first class Establishment (Fort), a respectable YOUNG LADY as BARMAID. Apply to TEMPLE BAR.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE arrests cholera at any stage, and has cured numbers of almost hopeless cases.—FERNANDEZ & Co., chemists, Bombay.

LEISURE HOURS, per 100 Rs. 2, made of the best quality of Cocanada tobacco, pleasantly flavoured and well seasoned.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

"OUR SPECIALITE" Washing Tweed SUITS, guaranteed all-wool, Rs. 11, cash only. Y. A LUCKA and Co., Tailors, Meadow-st., Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay [illegible] Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

[illegible]'S PALE ALE, in pints, at Rs. 3 [illegible], for Cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE.

LISLE THREAD ; White Ground, Fancy Stripes, Navy Blue and Chocolate ; Drab with Embroidered Ankles : Inches 10, 10½, 11	...from Rs.	18 to Rs.	30
CASHMERE ; Navy Cardinal and Seal ; Drab with Fancy Stripes : Inches 10, 10½, 11	...from	18 to	33
MERINO ; Plain Colours with Fancy Silk Embroidered Ankles : Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	16 to	26
MERINO ; Fancy Colours, Fancy Stripes : Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	15 to	25
COTTON ; Fawn, Navy Blue, Drab with Fancy Stripes ; Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	13 to	20
COTTON ; Navy Blue, Chocolate and Cardinal ; White Toes and Heels : Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	13 to	20
COTTON ; Fancy Stripes in great variety : Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	12 to	20
COTTON ; Plain Brown, Stout Quality : Inches 9½, 10, 10½	...from	6 to	12

GENT'S GAUZE VESTS AND PANTS.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS, Latest Shapes, Feather Weight.

SUPERIOR WHITE KID-GLOVES.

MILITARY GLOVES.

DRIVING GLOVES.

LADIES' BEST BLACK KID-GLOVES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Best Colored French Cambrics............	6 for	30	0	Best Colored Zephyr Shirtings............	6 for	30	0
Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture ...	„	36	0	Best White or Colored Spun Silks	„	70	0
Unshrinkable Flannels	„	52	0	Unshrinkable Silk and Wool	„	52	0

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO., MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WORKS

SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

STANDARD POLICIES.

POLICIES are granted by the STANDARD OFFICE, payable on the Life Assured attaining the age of 50, 55, 60 or 65, or at Death if that event should occur before the specified age is reached.

If Death occurs in England or if the Life Assured has finally retired from India or Ceylon, the SUM ASSURED is payable in London at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS PER RUPEE.

Forms of Application and all other information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

June, 1883.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed Six Millions Pounds Sterling.
REVENUE is upwards of Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand Pounds Sterling.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy, precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minute hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass inside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning ; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust ; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches.

They are in stock—

In white metal cases ....Rs. 70
„ Sterling silver cases .... „ 80

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

POLO AND FOOTBALL JERSEYS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT AND EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE ABOVE JUST UNPACKED.

	Boys'. Rs. a.	Youths'. Rs. a.	Small Men's. Rs. a.	Men's. Rs. a.
Jerseys, Cashmere, superfine quality, plain Oxford Blue, each	4 8	5 8	6 15	7 8
Drawers, „ „ „ to match above ... „	4 8	4 12	5 4	...
Jerseys, „ 1 inch Stripe, Navy and White... „	...	5 12	...	...
„ „ 1 „ „ Cardinal and White... „	...	5 12	...	7 12
„ „ 1 „ „ Cardinal and Navy... „	...	5 15	...	7 15
„ „ 1 „ „ Black and Amber... „	...	5 15	...	7 15
„ „ 1 „ „ Royal Blue & Scarlet „	...	5 15	...	7 15

ALSO JUST RECEIVED

GENTLEMEN'S BEST BLACK FELT HATS, EXTRA QUALITY.

The above are especially good value for the prices marked.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.,
FORT BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GUNNIES, SUGAR, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the Godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned.

Ex s.s. Kerbella, arrived per s.s. Chilka.

A quantity of rice, gunnies, sugar, turmeric, gallnuts, jeera, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., at No. 22, Apollo-street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq., first Deputy Registrar, High Court, Bombay, the date and particulars will be published shortly.

Particulars of the sale of the well known Dentistry and Dispensary of the late Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagla, and on account and at the risk of Ramdass Candass—

Ex s.s. Athabasca.

About 100 tons teak-scantlings of various sizes.

On account and at the risk of Tapidass Candass—

Ex s.s. Colaba.

About 25 tons teak-scantlings of various sizes.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rhaman—

About 13 tons teak-scantlings.

In lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales greys shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases prints.
6 „ The Scottish Abestos Company's mill boards of various sizes.
1 syrup filling machine.
50 fresh ham in canvas.
1 case silk satin.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara-bunder, to close consignments—

97 superior first-class teak-squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF HORIZONTAL ENGINE.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound adjoining the Jute Mill at Colaba, on account of the owners, Messrs. Cursetjee, Kurrimbhoy & Co., of Chalisgaum, in Khandeish—

1 twenty horse-power horizontal engine, quite new, with feed pump and turned fly-wheel.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Agiary Lane, opposite the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator-General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of ground, together with the upperstoreyed house standing thereon, assessed under No. 100, and situate in Agiary Lane near Kalbadavie-road, without the Fort of Bombay, and belonging to the estate of the late Wishwamber Swamy.

Full particulars of the property will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome strong bay Australian mare, goes well in saddle, 6 years old.

Excellent Wynaad coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.

4 pieces oil floor carpet, 75 by 18.
1 „ oil stair carpet, 75 by 3.

AUCTION SALE OF OVERSTOCK, BYCULLA HOTEL.

French-polished teakwood and blackwood, carved and plain furniture, in No. 13, Apollo-street, Fort (opposite Old Medical Stores Office.)

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the overstock Byculla Hotel's furniture, &c., by order of Mr. Jeevunjee Hormusjee.

The same comprises English dining tables, sideboards, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing, dining and bed-room chairs, easy chairs, round, pier, sofa, and side tables, teapoys, screens, marble top round tables, whatnots, chiffoniers with glass book-cases, carved and plain dressing and washhand tables with crockery, camp cots, toilet glasses, plated hot water curry dishes, and miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th Aug., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gamdevi-road, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by W. Stodart and Sons, rich Brussel's carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of A. R. KING, Esq., and other gentlemen. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware such as round curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, teapot, butter pot, jam pot, salver, a set of spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, wire gauze door meat safe, mallet pattern without arm chairs, baba high chair, handsome circular pier, side, and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, longarm Alexandra and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, chiffonier with mirror back, centre ottoman, teapoys, davenporte, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Stodart and Sons, six lights hanging chandelier, double light hanging argand lamp, hanging and table kerosine lamps, handsome Japanese and other kind of flower-vases, real Agra-work table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in rich gilt frame, handsome iron and teakwood fourpost bedstead, dressing table with dressing glass attached, cheval glass, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, almira with plate glass door, Brussels carpet, &c.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 type writer machine.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Adamjee.

R D—M N Co.—H 2290—1 case 12 dozen German Silver Watches with key.
6 cases 6 dozens assorted Roskoph Metal Watches.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Abba.

Per s.s. Rydal Hall.

T V—M N Co.—H 4034—1 case 100 gross combination penholders.

Ex s.s. Pandora.

T—M N Co.—H 4373—1 case 61 gross snuff boxes.

Ex s.s. Raf Rub.

G—M N Co.—H 2468—1 case, 277 gross, Agatte buttons.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong Bay child's pony.
1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton with grey Arab horses and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built waggonette.
1 do. office shigram.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at Waree-bunder, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., 45 bags of groundnuts and linseed, bearing railway mark M. O. 8 W. B. at the risk and expense of Currumsee Ookeda, the consignee.

Also on the same day and at the same place 45 bags of groundnuts and linseed, bearing railway mark M O 9 W B, at the risk and expense of Gunpat Mohunsee, the consignee.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE AT BYCULLA HOTEL PREMISES.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, Jeevanjee Hormusjee, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of excellent furniture, handsome mahogany full size slate billiard tables by Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, lamps, &c., complete.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

SAINT GEORGES' CATHEDRAL, MADRAS.

THE POST of ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER will be vacant next November. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the CATHEDRAL CHAPLAIN, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BANK OF BOMBAY on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and an engagement for three years subject to one year's notice. Security to the extent of Rs. 50,000 will be required. Applications will be received up to the 31st August next, addressed to the PRESIDENT, Board of Directors.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 2nd May, 1883.

NOW READY.—REVISED EDITION.

SUBURBAN VILLAS, MARKET GARDENS,
AND
RESIDENTIAL FARMS, IN KATHIAWAR
BY MAJOR H. L. NUTT,
Bombay Political Department.
Price one Rupee per copy.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla.

Gondal, 21st July 1883.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
THE NEW EDITION,
QUEEN'S REGULATIONS
AND
ORDERS FOR THE ARMY, 1883.
Octavo edition. Price Re. 1-4 ; postage, As 4.
TO BE READY IN ABOUT 10 DAYS.
No pocket edition issued.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION SUIT No. 29 OF 1876.

HARICHUNDRA MOROJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Funnuswady, without the Fort walls of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHEOSHUNKAR MOROJEE and RAMCHUNDRA MOROJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Funnuswady, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and UNPOORNABAI *alias* KASSIBAI, widow of the late SADANUND RAGHOBA, and GAJANUND SADANUND, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, at present residing in a house No. 98, situate at Gaiwady, outside the Fort ....Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 21st day of December, 1882, it was ordered (amongst other things) that the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the lands and premises therein mentioned, that is to say, a piece of land with a house thereon situate at Funnuswady Lane on the west side thereof in the Registration Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement eighty feet in length and twenty-five feet in breadth, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Funnuswady Lane as aforesaid, on the west by the property of Madhowrao Canoba, on the south by the range or chawl of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, and on the north by the house of the late Balcrishna Govindjee, and registered under No. 140 of Pension and Tax in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No. 1 in the books of the Assessor of Municipal taxes for the Town and Island of Bombay.

The revenue payable to Government for Pension and Tax is Re. 1-1-9.

NOW, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the TENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1883, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff Harichundra Morojee and of the Defendants Sheoshunker Morojee and Ramchundra Morojee in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—A claim by Sheoshunker Mankoba for Rs. 550, and interest thereon at one per cent. per mensem till payment due on an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd September, 1882, whereby the said Plaintiff mortgaged his one-third share in the said lands and premises to the said Sheoshunker Mankoba to secure the repayment of Rupees 550 and interest as aforesaid.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Harichandra Morojee, Sheoshunkar Morojee and Ramchundra Morojee to the same or to any interest therein.

The said Harichundra Morojee, Sheoshankar Morojee and Ramchundra Morojee have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot, one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser. The remainder of the purchase-money must [illegible] case by the purchaser to the Sheriff [illegible] fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until [illegible] Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part [illegible]scribed, any sum paid as deposit will be [illegible] Government and the lot will be sold [illegible]terest therein or in the proceeds [illegible] purchaser.

For further information and conditions [illegible]tion should be made at the Office of the [illegible]

Dated this 4th day of July, 1883.

RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling, Equivalent at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, of Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY :

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq., (Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq., (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq., (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq., (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

SECRETARY—J KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES :
LONDON (25 Cornhill, E. C.) HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES :
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.

BANKERS :
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows :—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.

2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.

3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent. on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A Preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Share List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the* "North-China Insurance Company" *or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "North-China Insurance Company," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company," and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

———— hereby request that you will allot to———— shares in the above named Company, and———— hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to ———— upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so, and ———— authorize you to register ————as the holder ———— of the said shares.

Name in full————
Address in full————
Description ————
Date ————
Signature ————

All applications in Bombay to be addressed to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegram of yesterday, there are no alterations in the values of the leading Stock Exchange securities, with the exception of three per cent. Consols, which are quoted at 100¼, a rise of ⅛. A further payment of about £75,000 into the Bank of England is advised. In the General Produce markets Wheat is reported firm, and prices of Club Nos. 1 and 2, to arrive *via* Canal, have advanced to 41s. 6d. and 40s. per quarter respectively. Seeds unaltered.

The Manchester Piece-goods market continues firm.

According to Reuter, the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm for Americans as well as for Surats. Arrivals steady. Private telegrams however, report arrivals lower. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales Surats. There is no change whatever in prices. Ready Mid-Uplands has declined 1-16 cent. in New York, say to 10 3-16 cents, but "futures" for the month of November are still quoted at 9·96 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Tuesday	5,928,000	4,631,100	5,735,300
Wednesday's receipts	1,000	600	1,700
Total since 1st Sept.	5,929,000	4,631,700	5,737,000

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver remains at 50 7-16d. per oz., and a shipment of £100,000 to Bombay is advised. £10,000 in gold is also being sent here. At the biddings for Council bills yesterday, 7½ lakhs of ordinary demand at 1-7⅝, and a like sum in telegraphic transfer at 1-7 13-32, were allotted to Bombay : for Calcutta 16½ lakhs of transfers were placed at 1-7 13-32. The total amount of Council drafts sold for the week up to Tuesday evening is 31 3-10 lakhs. The market here is quiet but steady at our quotations, but the business reported has not been large. For forward delivery 1s. 7 7-16d. telegraphic, and 1s. 7½d. demand, is named.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅝d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·08¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm, and a pretty good business in Fours has taken place at an advance of ⅛ per cent. We quote 4 per cents. Rs. 98 15 16 ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103⅜.

SHARES.—Bombay Cotton Press shares have receded to Rs. 925. Some Mofussils have found buyers at Rs. 452½. Mill shares are a shade lower. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 940 ; Central Indias at Rs. 745 ; Coorlas at Rs. 940 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 667½ ; Gordons at Rs. 790 ; Jewraj Balloos at Rs. 1,240 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,122½ ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,435 ; Mazagons at Rs. 260 ; Nationals at Rs. 1,055 ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,085 ; Southern Indias at Rs. 545 ; and People of Indias at Rs. 297½. A few Kemp and Company's shares were sold at Rs. 296 each.

COTTON remains steady, but no purchases on European account have come to our notice. Prices are quotably unaltered :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach		Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	„ 163-164
Do.	Good	„ 158-159
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 150-151
Dhollera	F.G.	„ 164
Do.	Good	„ 158-159
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 150
Bengal	Good	„ 134
Western	Good	„ 153
Do	F.G.F.	„ 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned, Good		„ 162
Compta		„ 140

LINSEED closes steady at Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-10½ per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Some transactions are reported in Guzerat and Cawnpore at former quotations.

WHEAT.—Holders are rather firmer on account of better advices from home, but there is no material improvement in the inquiry. We quote : —White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ ; Yellow Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28 ; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½ ; Catha, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per candy.

FREIGHTS continue steady. Liverpool *via* Canal 22s. 6d. both for Cotton and Seeds. A short time forward 25s. ; Havre, 28s. 9d. to 30s. ; Marseilles, 27s. 6d. ; Antwerp, 28s. 9d. Cape orders can be booked for London by the Malta at 15s.

[illegible]—The business being transacted [illegible] of a retail character. The dry [illegible]g anxiety in some of the districts, [illegible]nwilling to operate for forward [illegible]

[illegible]ILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares,	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 [illegible]	130
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	— 25	12½	5 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	827½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	357½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]		90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	565
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,0[illegible]	10	1	Rs. 7½	142
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	5	18¾p.c.	550
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	940
Bhownuggur Mills	4,8[illegible]	100	100	...	41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,1[illegible]	Rs. 15	1,050
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	41[illegible]
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	745
Coorla Mills	800	500	1,000	Rs. 35	94[illegible]
[illegible] Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	[illegible]	667½
[illegible]mpress S. & W. Co.	1,1[illegible]	500	all	Rs. 25	800
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs125	...	220
G[illegible]	[illegible]			25	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	790
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	1,165
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	450	..	520
Jafler Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,240
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	970
Khatao Mackuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,122½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	126 xd
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	3,1[illegible]0
Mahaluxshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	1,000
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,435
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. s	260
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,565
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,085
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	770
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	380
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	320
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,600 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	545
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,065
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	297½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	—	950

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,110
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
[illegible] Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
[illegible]ss Co., Kur[illegible]	200	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,125
[illegible] Press Co. ([illegible]ares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
[illegible]	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
[illegible]n Ginning Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	610
[illegible]tton Gin-[illegible] Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	70
[illegible]tton Press.	200	500	500		925
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,370
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,875
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	452½
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 30	232½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	675
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	540
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	0		60	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	...	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]adham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	41
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	116 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,875
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	772½
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	83
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,[illegible]			..	1
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	..	7
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	..	296
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 p.c.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,400
Ripon Gold M. Co Ld.	30,000A	1	10		2[illegible]
Do. do.	1,000B	10	10		60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	20½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 11	1,140
Tuscker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25	...	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship George Skolfield, 1,275 tons, Captain J. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (19th April) with a cargo of 48,290 boxes kerosine-oil.

THE steamer Cairo, 1,469 tons, Captain J. G. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (July 5th) *viâ* Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. Davies, Mr. Harold, and ten deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. J. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Ormiston, and 18 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Utopia, 1,753 tons, Captain A. McRitchie, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool, &c., brought the following general cargo and passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Pearse, Miss Etta Pearse, Mrs. Peplow, Master Peplow, Mrs. Oliver, Captain Crowden, and Mr. L. A. Davies.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Assyria (s)	Calder	Delagoa Bay, July 8.
	Cairo (s)	Thompson	Cardiff, July 5.
	George Skolfield	Hall	Newyork, Apr. 19.

The steamer Euphrates, Simpson, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Utopia, to Marseilles, &c.
Steamer Caldur, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
5	Loch Torridon	Pattman	Melbourne, June 20.
	British Duke	Banks	Middlesboro, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5.—Steamers Dacca, City of Venice, and a steamer (showed H. P. R. F.) Barque Celia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
4	Shannon (s)	London.
5	Scindia (s)	Calcutta.
7	Dacca (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
5	Scindia (s)	Bombay.
6	Hantain (s)	Calcutta.
	Chandernagore (s)	Marseilles.
	Shannon (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—76 bundles iron plates, Abdool Hoosein Jeewanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—1 case saffron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Agra s—65 barrels beer, D. D. Shah ; 15 packages medicines, Dhurumsey Bhugwan.
Teheran s—83 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 2,42,250), The Oriental Bank ; 40 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 1,20,500), The C. M. Bank ; 41 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 1,25,375), The Agra Bank ; 81 boxes silver bars (Rs. 2,50,000) The H. and S. Bank; 7 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,80,000), David Sassoon and Co ; 1 hogshead and 2 bales tobacco and 22 cases empty cigar boxes, J. Neuberg ; 1 case books, Cooper and Co ; 1 case books, Shawakshaw Hormusjee ; 319 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co ; 5 cases aniline dye, Cama Ramjee ; 2 cases German silver wire, Anoopchund Khimchund ; 24 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—100 bales cotton dropping, Mahamed Moloo ; 180 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 33 packages cotton waste, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar ; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsee and Co ; 200 bales cotton dropping, Runchordass Heerjee.
Thessaly s—20 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 109 bales cotton, Vussonjee Premjee ; 40 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 21 bales wool, Suraiff Durvesh ; 65 bales wool, Esmail Gool Mahomed ; 2,39 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 35 bales wool Girdhurdass Rangoonwalla ; 40 bales wool, Jaithanunl Chitaram ; 110 bales cotton, Doongersee Dewjee ; 79 cwts bones, Cassum Mahomed ; 55 bales cotton Choonilall Bechardass ; 50 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee

FOR LONDON.

Simla,—2,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Agra s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Punnett and Co. ; 6 bales hides, Tazul Mahamed Dama ; 8 bales hides, Valljee Poonja and Co. ; 58 cwts mother-o' pearl shells, Mahamed Allana ; 141½ cwts sandalewood, Vusmalee Javer ; 132 cwts mother-o' pearl shells, Maham Corjee.

FOR HULL.

Mount Lebanon s—30,036 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Energia s—450 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sheikh s—2,410 cwts linseed, 1,500 cwts groundnuts, 803 cwts mowraflowers, and 924 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Cascapadia s—875 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Sumatra s—75 bales twist, John Campbell and Co ; 144 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Pestonjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—58 cwts sandalwood, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 225 cwts sandalwood, M. Hormusjee ; 71 bales cotton, Dolatram Doorkabux ; 45 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund ; 150 bales cotton, Ramdass Rajaram ; 150 bales twist, S. N. Talate and Co.
Teheran s—5 bales twist, Gusraj Lowjee ; 8 chests opium, Budrichund Premrookh ; 388 chests opium, Tata and Co. ; 2 chests opium, Heeralal Ramgopal ; 55 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 69 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 10½ chests opium, Sewbux Jovarmull ; 49½ chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 31 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co. ; 19 chests opium, Aga Syed Mirza ; 32 chests opium, Huzarimull Nursingdass ; 400 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—29 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 90 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 15 chest opium, M. D. Ezekiel ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 15½ chests opium, J. E. Ezra ; 33 chests opium, E. J, Abram.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sumatra s—50 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th August, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·790
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·8
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, W, SE, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	167
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·35
„ „ year	54·33

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Petition for hearing.

37-83—Tobin and R.—Ghanshamdass Ghoorsamul vs. Joharimul Kedarin th—J. C. Cama. In the matter of the petition of Joharimul Kedarinath.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Appeal Court.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

2506-83—Craigie, L. and O.—James Scott vs Finlay Muir and Co.—Prescot and W.

3957-83—J. C. Cama—Merwanjee Nowrojee vs Ashabai—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

356-82—Tobin and R.—the London B. and M. Bank vs. Narayen Dhondoba—Janardhun G.—Part heard.

For further direction and costs.

520-80—Bomanji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.

Long Causes.

119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Khutree Seedick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai—Shapurjee and T.

190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

424-81—R. M. Sayani, and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., and Macfarlane and E.

153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupall Luckoo.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

After the Appeal Court.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

216-80—Smith and F.—Luckmidas Khimji and another vs. Purshotum Hurrydas—Khunderao M., and Nanu and H. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Review.

Payne and G., Cleveland L. and N.—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed and another, claimants regarding the property known as Jackaria's Bunder at Sewree in the island of Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Paul, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.

August 9.

O'Neil, Surg., on duty, from Punjaub.
Hawkins, Surg., on duty, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Paul, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to Gwalior.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 9.)

The following promotions of Warrant officers in the Ord. Dept. are ordered :—Sub-Condr. Joseph Henry Wilbond (Supernumerary, specially promoted for service in Afghanistan), to be absorbed and brought on the effective strength as a Sub-Condr., in succession to Sub-Condr. Perkins, appointed Overseer in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.—To bear date the 20th Feb. 1883. Sub-Condr. (Actg. Condr.) Peter Clarke to be Condr. substantive pro tem ; Store-Serjt. (Actg. Sub-Condr.) John Burt to be Sub-Condr. substantive pro tem ; in succession to Condr. James Lacey, appointed Storekeeper, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee,—To bear date the 28th Feb., 1883. Sub-Condr. (Act. Condr.) Henry Todman to be Condr. substantive pro tem ; StoreSerjt. (Actg. Sub-Condr.) William Henry Steele to be Sub-Condr. substantive pro tem ; in succession to Condr. Gawthorn, pensioned.—To bear date the 10th March, 1883.

Sub-Condr. John William Evans (Supnmry.) Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, Sub-Condrs. John Garner and Henry Mill (Supnmr.) Millmen, Gun Powder Factory, Sub-Condr. John Thompson (Supnmry). Asst. Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, and Sub-Condr. John Collen, to be Condrs. substantive pro tem.

Store-Serjt. (Actg. Sub-Condr.) Arthur Frederick Wickham to be Sub-Condr. substantive pro tem ; in succession to Condr. Kelly, pensioned.—To bear date the 30th March 1883.

Sub-Condr. (Actg. Condr.) Henry Staff to be Condr. substantive pro tem ; Store-Serjt. (Actg. Sub-Condr.) Thomas Howard to be Sub-Condr., substantive pro tem ; in succession to Condr. McDonald, pensioned.—To bear date the 11th April, 1883.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—To be Honry. Chaplain.—The Rev. Father C. Clark, S. J.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—To be Honry. Chaplain.—The Rev. T. H. Greig, Church of Scotland.

The following Native promotions are made, from 28th May, 1883 :—2nd Lancers.—Wordie-Major Ahmed Hoosain to be Risaldar Major, vice Dowlut Khan, pensioned ; Ressaidar Khoosial Miser to be Risaldar, vice Budrodeen Khan, pensioned ; Supernumerary Ressaidar Rooper to be Ressaidar, vice Khoosial Miser, promoted ; Jamadar Sheik Boodoo to be Wordie-Major, vice Ahmed Hoosain, prpmoted and Dafedar Sheik Mahomed to be Jamadar, vice Sheik Boodoo, promoted.

Major J. G. McRae, S. C., has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Major J. G. McRae, S.C., ten days ; Col. H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, S. C., Capt. H. P. Young, S. C., six months.

In recognition of the services rendered by the undermentioned Warrant officers during the Egyptian Campaign, H. E. the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions, from 16th July :—Comat. Dept.—Condr. G. Young to be Depy. Asst. Comsy.

Medical Dept.—First Class Asst. Apothy. G. McMullen to be a Second Class Apothy. These promotions are to be regarded as supernumerary, and the Warrant officers promoted are to be retained as supernumeraries in their new grade until they would have been promoted in ordinary course, and then absorbed.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The special leave for six months on urgent private affairs granted to the Rev. A. O. Walsh, M.A., by Notification, dated 13th Feb., 1883, has been commuted by H. M.'s Secy. of State into furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from 20th Feb.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S. C., assumed charge of the office of Assist. Pol. Agent, Cutch, on 25th ult.

Pol. Dept. Notification dated 19th Aug. which appointed Messrs. Ommanney and Lamb to be, as a temporary measure, Assts., to the Pol. Agent in Khandesh, with effect from 15th Aug. is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Govind Vasudev Kanitkar is appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Khed in the Poona Dist., vice Mr. Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai, transferred.

Mr. G. C. O'Connor, Inspr. of Police, G. I. P. Ry., was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the office of the Supt., G. I. P. Ry. Police., from 2nd May to 4th June.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Krishna Joglekar is confirmed as Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Sakharam Paudwal, deceased.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Vishnu Krishna Joglekar, confirmed in that Grade.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be subordinate Govt. pleaders in the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Dist. of Karachi mentioned against their names :—Messrs. Kundanmal Udhavdas, Kotri, Mr. Topandas Udhavdas ; Sehwan, and Mr. Dharamdas Deomal, Mirpur Batoro.

A'zam Ramchandra Bhagwant, Actg Mamlatdar of Taluka Belgaum in the Dist of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

Mr. Damodar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sangola and Malsiras in the Poona Dist. during the employment of Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandorkar as Actg. Asst. Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, or till further orders.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., and Mr. Nilkant Bhagwant Moolay, Magts. of the First Class in the Dist. of Sholapur, to be visitors of the Dist. Jail at Sholapur.

A'zam Mulchand Jethanand, Actg. Head Munshi of Mirpur Batoro in the Dist. of Karachi, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

A'zam Vishnu Anant Partwardhan, B.A., Head Karkun of Taluka Indapur in the Dist. of Poona, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Thana Dist. with effect from 1st Aug. :—Mr. Purshottam Mahadeo to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel ; Mr. Madhavrao Balkrishna to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana.

A'zam Malhar Krishna Bhire, Actg. Head Karkun of Mulvan in the Dist. of Rutnagherry, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Alamner in the Khandesh Dist. on 22nd July.

Mr. Vishnu Vinayak Karandikar received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Amalner in the Khandesh Dist. on 23rd July.

Rao Bahadur Abaji Balwant Bhise and Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist. on 24th July,

Rao Saheb Chinte Narayan Chandorkar delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Hubli in the Dharwar Dist. on 26th July.

A'zam Vinayak Nilkant Waze, Actg. Head Karkun of Taluka Khed in the Dist. of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. H. J. Parsons, Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, has been allowed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for four days. Mr. Parsons is also permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval in the Khandesh Dist. on 27th July.

A'zam Shankar Chintaman, Head Karkun of Taluka Malsiras in the Dist. of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major J. Arnott and Surgn. D. N. Parakh respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College on 23rd July.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Courtenay, C. S., was appointed to act as Dist. Regr. of Broach from 30th June until relieved by Mr. W. Porteous, C. S.

Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, Port and Customs Officer, Karwar, acted as Fourth Class Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue from 18th May to 29th June in addition to his own duties.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from 6th April, 1883 :—Khan Bahadur Kuvarji Cavasji to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Depy. Collr. ; Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Edalji Modi to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Depy. Collr. ; Rao Bahadur Lakshman Dinkar to be substantive *pro tem,* Fifth Grade Depy Collr ; Rao Bahadur Gurshidappa Virbasappa to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Depy. Collr.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. W. Vidal to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Kanara and Dist. Regr., Kanara, during the absence of Mr. R. E. Candy, or till further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surgn. Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha, L. M. and S., has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 21st July.

Asst. Surgn. Dinsha Hormusji Motivala, L. M. and S., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Dispensary at Bhiwndi during the absence of Assist. Surgn. Balkrishna Sudamji, G. G. M. C., on furlough, or until further orders. The transfer of Asst. Surgn. Motivala is made on public grounds and not at his own request.

Mr. Narayen Bhavanrao Powgi, Aval Karkun, Roha, Kolaba, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the higher Standard on 7th June.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Mr. Dadabhai Dinshaw delivered over and Mr. R. Khanderao received charge of the office of the Dist. Depy. Collr., Panch Mahals, on 30th July.

Rao Saheb Navnidrai Madhavrai, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, doing duty at Dhanduka in Ahmedabad, is confirmed in his appointment.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, B. A., probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Khatav in the Satara Dist., is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs. J. J. Hearn and Shrinivas Balaji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy. Collr., Kaladgi, on 27th July.

Messrs. J. J. Hearn and E. C. Cox respectively delivered over and received charige of thk office of Dist. Supt. of Police, Kaladgi, on 27th July.

Mr. C. B. Winchester, Actg. Second Asst. Collr, assumed charge of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Kolaba, on 16th July.

The undermentioned Subordinate Officers of the Customs Dept. have successfully passed the Departmental Examination held at the Bombay Custom House on 27th and 30th July. Their names are arranged in the order of merit :—Mr. J. R. Rennison, Examiner, Bombay Custom House ; Govind Vithal Kelkar, 6th Clerk, Commissioner's Correspondence Office ; H. V. Blodwell, Gauger, Bombay Custom House ; Rungnath Shivram, Clerk, Commissioner's Account Office ; Ranchordji Ruderji, Clerk Commissioner's Account Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

GARDNER—August 8, at Foochow, the wife of Wade Gardner, Esq., Hongkong Bank, of a son. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWDEN—August 4, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. L. A. Bowden, of a son.

EVANS—August 4, at Bangalore, the wife of G. R. Evans, of Coorg, of a son.

EVERS—August 4, at Wardha, C. P., the wife of Surgeon-Major B. Evers, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

KEMP—August 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. H. Kemp, A.V.D., Remount Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HUMPHRIES—August 4, at Entally, Lizzie Mabel, child of William and Lizzie Humphries, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 6 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1883.

THE Government of Bombay made rather an unlucky shot when, in searching about for a reason for refusing the Bombay Corporation copy of the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of withholding a portion of the police grant, it affirmed that to furnish a copy of the despatch would form an inconvenient precedent. The use of this word set the Town Council to inquire into the question of precedents, and the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Barrow, was able to lay before that body at the last meeting a large and varied assortment of the very things of which they were in quest. It appears that during the past ten years there have been at least sixteen instances in which the Bombay Government has furnished copies of despatches, or extracts therefrom, received from the Secretary of State for India and from the Government of India. Two of these instances are very much to the point indeed. In the first the Government, in a letter dated the 30th March, 1881, transmitted a copy *in extenso* of a despatch from H. E. the Viceroy, intimating that H. E. was not prepared to interfere with the action of the Government of Bombay regarding the appropriation of Rs. 15,000 towards the cost of working the C. D. Act. In the other instance the Government, on the 18th October, 1881, forwarded a full copy of the Marquis of Hartington's despatch of the 15th September of that year, wherein his lordship stated that he reserved his judgment on the matter of that appropriation until he was in possession of the views of the Government of India. It was clear, therefore, that a precedent which the Government of Bombay now declares itself anxious not to establish, was by itself fully established not only in regard to despatches about things in general affecting the Corporation, but in regard to those bearing upon the particular question of the appropriation or mis-appropriation of Rs. 15,000 per annum out of the police grant. The Government saw no inconvenience in allowing the Corporation to read the very words of the despatch of the 30th March, 1881, in which the Viceroy declined to interfere in the matter ; and there was no objection to sending on a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch declaring that he would reserve his judgment until the Government of India, which had declined to interfere, had stated its views upon the question. But when the despatch of first one and then another Secretary of State came to hand strongly disapproving of the action of the Government of Bombay, and fully justifying the remonstrances, so long unavailing, of the Bombay Corporation, it suddenly struck H.E. in Council not only that it was unnecessary to furnish a copy of those State documents or of either of them, but that to do so would constitute an inconvenient precedent. It appears to us that H. E. in Council possesses a sense of humour for which the Bombay Government has not as yet received due credit.

As to the merits of this three years' controversy, which has cost the Corporation Rs. 45,000 and the Bombay Government a certain amount of humiliation which no one can conscientiously say was wholly undeserved, there can now be no shadow of doubt whatever. Neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State has been in any hurry to give judgment on the matter. The fullest explanations have been received from the Bombay Government, which has stated its case very fully, and yet the judgment given by the Government of India, and by two successive Secretaries of State, has been altogether adverse to the claim of the Government of Bombay, while the contention of the Corporation has been admitted to be valid throughout. It is impossible that the decision could have been otherwise, even upon the case as set forth by the Government of Bombay in its despatch of the 7th March, 1881. Setting aside as irrelevant to the present issue the portions of that despatch which relate to the grounds upon which the Government hope to "emulate in Bombay" the success (!) which the C. D. Act had achieved in Calcutta, their own statement of the circumstances under which the money of the Municipality was laid hands upon would secure their condemnation in any court in Christendom. It is set forth very naïvely that the Bench of Justices in 1868 objected to contribute to the cost of the Act, that in 1869 they sanctioned the contribution for 1870, and that they positively refused to sanction a further outlay in 1871. This refusal is ascribed to the financial difficulties of the Municipality, but it is perfectly notorious that the administration of the Act at that time was an admitted failure, and that the Corporation only anticipated the Government itself in the desire to put an end to the scandal as speedily as possible. In 1876 an official report setting forth an alarming description of the spread of disease was communicated to the Municipality, which at that time was unaware of the weight and strength of the case against legislation of this kind as a preventive of disease. The Corporation therefore past a resolution stating that it saw no objection to the introduction of the C. D. Act into Bombay, but it added very unequivocally that "the Corporation desired to be understood by Government that they will not be in a position with their limited means to supply any portion of the requisite funds." On this the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse decided to take no further steps in the matter. At the end of 1879 Sir Richard Temple, who had succeeded Sir Philip Wodehouse, took the matter up in his usual high-handed fashion. He recorded a flaming minute in which he laid down his view, "that stringent preventive measures were required to check the injury to the physique and constitution of many of the inhabitants ;" and he expressed a hope that the Municipality would now act upon its 'own convictions and pay half the cost of the 'administration of the Act." This marvellous reference to the "convictions" of the Corporation on the matter was the more out of place because by that time the Municipality, which had previously nearly acquiesced in a Government statement which it had been unable to test or analyse, was now fully informed as to thereal nature of the facts, and was thoroughly opposed on principle to the experiment about to be once more tried in this city. Besides, in the resolution referred to in this airy manner by Sir Richard Temple, the Corporation had expressly declared that it would not supply any portion of the requisite funds. Sir Richard's alarmist minute elicited a memorial signed by Bishop Milne and a large number of influential European and native residents, protesting against the re-introduction of the Act in Bombay. But this was disregarded by Government ; the Act was re-introduced, and there was the usual flourish about the cheerful acquiescence of those most directly concerned, and about the great good which was being effected on all hands. With this, however, we have nothing now to do. The Municipality being pressed for a grant of Rs. 15,000, passed a resolution that "the Corporation of Bombay decline to contribute towards the cost of the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay, but when the finances of the Municipality admit of it, the Corporation will be prepared to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum for the mitigation of diseases." By this declaration the Municipality declared that it would have nothing to do with the obnoxious Act, of which they now wholly disapproved, but that it was prepared to contribute a considerable sum for the mitigation of diseases in a manner not open to the serious objections which discredited the C.D. Act. It was at this point that the Government ventured upon what bore the appearance of a piece of sharp practice which no one anticipated from men personally incapable of an act so doubtful. Here is the statement of the Government itself as to its action : —"We therefore awaited the application of the Municipal Commissioner for the payment of the balance of the grant made by our Government towards the expenses of the Bombay police, and took the opportunity of its receipt to remind the Municipality of the contribution conditionally offered by them in August for the mitigation of diseases generally. We pointed out to them that the subject then under discussion was the adoption of the special measures for checking contagious disease which we were now organising, and we said that while, in the desire to defer as far as possible to the feelings of the Corporation, we would not press them to contribute so much as a full half of the total cost, yet as the Municipal finances were now known to be in a prosperous condition, we felt justified in assuming that the Corporation was willing to carry out its engagement, and that we were therefore prepared to accept the promised contribution of Rs. 15,000, and to apply it solely in aid of the expenses of the lock hospital. We added that the accounts could be most simply adjusted by diminishing our contribution to the cost of the police by an equivalent sum." The reference in this passage to the "engagement" entered into by the Corporation is astounding. The Corporation had again and again explicitly declared that it would not contribute to the cost of working the C.D. Act, but that it would, under certain circumstances, contribute to the mitigation of the disease, irrespective of the operation of the Act. Yet this clear and definite refusal to give a pecuniary contribution towards the Act is held to be an engagement to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum towards it, and the money is "accepted" with an intimation that the accounts would be adjusted when the police grant, fixed at Rs. 90,000, was to be paid over.

Upon the transaction thus candidly avowed by the Bombay Government itself, the Government of India and two Secretaries of State have unreservedly pronounced an opinion wholly condemnatory. The Government of India, in its despatch of 16th June, 1882, stated :—"We concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 4 of your lordship's despatch under reply, and are decidedly of opinion that the circumstances connected with the re-introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act into the city of Bombay afforded no sufficient justification for compelling the Municipality to contribute towards the expense of working the Act by withholding a corresponding sum which, in your lordship's words, 'under other circumstances Government would pay them on a totally different account.' We think that, whether it should be ultimately decided to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act or not, the retrenchment which has been made from the police grant as a compulsory contribution from the Bombay Municipality towards the expenses of working that Act should be withdrawn." Lord Hartington, on the 26th October, 1882, informed the Government of Bombay that he concurred with the Government of India in their opinion :—"The action of your Government, appealed against by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in retrenching from the annual police grant a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year towards certain expenses connected with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act was impolitic, was not fair to the Corporation, was in violation of a distinct understanding, and was in contravention of their wishes, clearly communicated to you upon more than one occasion ;" and his lordship informed the Government that he desired them to withdraw the orders appealed against, and to refund to the Corporation the sums withheld under them. It was further requested that the Corporation should be informed that the decision upon their memorial was favourable. The Bombay Government took good care not to obey this latter request. The order of the Secretary of State with regard to the refunding of the Rs. 45,000 was demurred to, on the ground that the Government of India had not expressly stated that the withholding of the money was not within its competence. Lord Kimberley, before whom this remonstrance came, withdrew the injunction, as in his opinion so strong a measure as was involved in an injunction to refund the sums retrenched from the police grant was not required. But he stated that the proceedings of the Bombay Government were open to objection, and that in his opinion the view of his predecessor was correct, that it was not fitting to make a retrenchment from the police grant for the purposes of the C. D. Act. The Corporation has carried on this long controversy with tact and judgment, and with an entire absence of heat or passion. That it was right from beginning to end the result has shown incontestably. It is to be hoped that no similar controversy may ever arise between the Corporation and the Bombay Government, which are bound together by so many common interests, and, we believe, by much mutual respect and good will.

THE break in the monsoon has lasted long enough, and the general cry from all the districts in this week's reports is for more rain. In some parts the effects of the drought are becoming serious, as in the Ron taluka of Dharwar District, Parasgad taluka of Belgaum District, parts of Kaladgi and Shrigonda, Karjat and Sheagaon talukas of Ahmednuggur District, where the crops are reported to be withering for want of moisture. Sind is in the most unfortunate position, the river Indus being from 4½ to over 6 feet lower than at the same date last year, with the consequence that the want of water is greatly felt, sowing is impeded, and crops, where sown, are withering. In the Bombay Presidency proper, with the exceptions enumerated above, the crops are reported generally in good condition, though more rain would be welcome and will shortly become a necessity. Young locusts continue to make their appearance, but have not, in most places, commenced serious depredations upon the crops, being yet too young, presumably, to require much food for their sustenance. The only information as to the operations supposed to be generally in progress for their destruction is furnished by the report for the Kolaba District, where, we are told, "young locusts are being destroyed in Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad." In Nasick District some serious measures will evidently be soon required, as young locusts are reported present in eleven talukas of that collectorate.

THERE was a slight, but only a very slight, decrease in the number of deaths from cholera within Bombay municipal limits last week, the total being 98 as compared wit[illegible] week preceding. Thirty-five deaths from cholera last week oc[illegible] outlying districts of Mahim, Wor[illegible] which are credited with 10, 17, [illegible] respectively. The localities within the city proper where the highest cholera mortality occurred are Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, and Phanaswadi (six deaths in each). The latter is Dr. Blaney's favourite district for illustrating the healthiness of open drains. In Cammateepoora, where the sewer system which we have so frequently heard denounced exists, there was only one death from cholera during the week. The two Nagpadas continue surprisingly free from the disease, there being only one death in 1st Nagpada, and none at all in 2nd Nagpada.

THE cholera returns from the districts again show a very large mortality. Khandesh is still very grievously afflicted, the number of deaths reported being again very large—1 381. In addition, there were 352 deaths in Ahmednuggur, 304 in Sholapur, 151 in Poona, 128 in Thana, 77 in Nasick, 55 in Satara, 10 in Surat, and 5 only in Belgaum, where, the report says, "the disease has since disappeared." This gives a total of 1,463 deaths in the districts during the week ; and no returns are given for Kaladgi, where cholera is present in several talukas.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

THE following instructions have been drawn up for information of the medical officers appointed for one month to treat cases of cholera reported amongst the poor, and for the guidance of the Health Officer :—

A.—Medical officers will treat cases of cholera reported amongst the poor, or visit those reported to be suffering from cholera, and who will not provide themselves with medical attendance, and whose inspection on grounds of public health is necessary so as to scientifically ascertain whether the disease they are suffering from is of a choleraic type or not.

B.—The medical officers will immediately visit cases of cholera they hear of through the Health Department or through any other reliable channel.

C.—The Health Department inspectors in each ward will send intimation in writing of cases of cholera to the medical officer of the ward by messengers, and if absolutely necessary, send an officer of the Health Department with each medical officer to place of sickness.

D.—The medical officers will treat the cases, and they will communicate to the inspectors of the Health Department if present, or in writing to Health Officer, further precautions and sanitary measures they may consider necessary.

E.—Any person suffering from cholera, not provided with the necessaries of life or with proper accommodation, and whose presence in a particular position is a danger to the health of a locality, should be removed to hospital for treatment.

F.—Each medical officer should provide himself with a small supply of medicines to treat the sick.

G.—Medical officers are expected to keep a diary of the cases they attend.

H.—The Health Department use generally two remedies in the form of mixtures for the treatment of cases of cholera, and these remedies medical officers may possibly in an emergency find useful.

I.—The measures adopted by the Health Department have always been in harmony with the feelings of the people. Any popular prejudice excited against sanitary measures would render the execution of sanitary measures in this large city difficult, if not practically impossible. If the voluntary help or co-operation of the people cannot be secured, their opposition must not be excited nor their prejudices or fears roused.

Medical officers are distributed for duty in the following manner—

WARDS.	MEDICAL OFFICERS.
A	Dr. Pirozsha Pallonjee.
B	Dr. J. Vaz.
C	Dr. Hormusjee N. Servai.
D	Dr. A. Atmaram.
E, to the south of Victoria and Clerk-road.	Dr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Katrak.
E, North of Victoria and Clerk-road, including Mazagon	Dr. W. G. Balfour.
F	Dr. W. G. Balfour.
G	Dr. De Souza.

(Signed) T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

MR. CROSS INTERVIEWED.

A RETIRED Anglo-Indi[illegible] conversation recently with Mr. Cr[illegible]er-Secretary of State for India, in the H[illegible]mons. Mr. Cross remarked—"What do[illegible]ope mean by his way of moving for r[illegible] in India ? He only proposes to cut down the Public Works outlay ; and that expenditure is doing good. Besides, one cannot curtail that." (Mr. E. Stanhope had also said something about carrying out the recommendations of the Simla Army Commission.) Our Anglo-Indian friend remarking that the only reduction that could tell is in military expenditure, especially the Home Charges, Mr. Cross objected. People forget, he said, that if we cut down the establishment heavier charges come on for pensions, &c. To this the Anglo-Indian gentleman replied that such charges would be temporary. Mr. Cross then suggested that the Native Army could be reduced, it being too large. But that would be the wrong way, remarked the other ; it is the British portion of the forces that is so ruinously costly. But you dare not reduce that, because the Horse Guards and the War Office, are so hungry for patronage at the cost of Indian revenues. It is at least conceivable that the British forces might be reduced to 30,000 men ; *that* would be retrenchment. But you don't attempt it, though you would cut down the native forces, the greater part of the outlay on which is in India, whereas the outlay on the British forces is drawn out of the country, and that is what makes India poor.

Fancy a man of Indian experience suggesting a reduction of 30,000 men in the British garrison !

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE AND THE RECENT MEETING.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from London :—"Sir Arthur Hobhouse had freely consented and firmly intended to take the chair at the public meeting to be held at the Memorial Hall (Farringdon-street) on July 23 in support of Lord Ripon's policy. As will have been noted, he withdrew from that position. Thereupon people chuckled as if Sir Arthur had repented or had been squeamish because of his judicial position. But this was a delusion. The week before the meeting was to be held, he found that it would come on his turn to sit as one of the Judicial Committee before whom the Banerjee contempt appeal would come. That circum-[illegible] was the sole reason of his withdrawing from the chairmanship of the public meeting. Though the Contempt Case and Lord Ripon's general policy, or even the Ilbert Bill itself, had no connection in England, it is a different matter in India. The Contempt Case, Judge Norris, and the latter's support of the anti-Ilbert agitation were all mixed up in Calcutta. Hence the cantankerous agitation in that city would have raised a cry if Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who is an Englishman first and a jurist next, had, in his capacity of an independent citizen, presided over a popular meeting held to vindicate the forward policy in India. This is all. But in Sir J. B. Phear the public meeting had a chairman of irreproachable character who showed himself worthy of the best antecedents of his Indian career." Needless to say this correspondent approves of the object of the meeting in question.

GUZERAT AND MOUNT ABOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 7.

THE long break of fair weather is at an end at last, and not earlier than was necessary for the good of the autumn crops. The temperature during the past fortnight has pleasantly ranged between 75° and 90°, and a traveller from the N. W. Provinces informed me that the climate of Guzerat at the present moment was infinitely nicer than the N. W. P. and Oudh, where the heat was excessively great.

Cholera still prevails at Palanpur and Kerari (Aboo Road station), at which latter place, where the average deaths are five per diem, a European apothecary has been specially stationed to render medical assistance. Aboo Road station will be the head-quarters of this district of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and handsome workshops, engine sheds, dwelling-houses, and offices are being rapidly constructed of stone, and will be completed by November next. Already the little station is assuming an aspect of growing importance.

Mr. W. S. Lawrence, C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Rajput[illegible] left Aboo on the 27th ult. on [illegible] civilian's urbanity [illegible]ular as his father, [illegible]ain was shunting [illegible]a-Malwa Railway, [illegible]f the truck on the [illegible]d he fell under the wheels and was run over. He was immediately conveyed into Sabarmutty for medical a[illegible] cumbed to the injuries he sustained.

The restoration of through railway co[illegible]tion with Bombay has renewed the rush [illegible] traffic, which keeps pouring through [illegible] as it ever did. I observe that a sens[illegible] has been made in Kurrachee against the [illegible] remnants of grain in public quarters, but [illegible] would the medical authorities say and think [illegible] bone and oil-cake traffic on the railway here[illegible] can safely say that the soil of the railway premises from Ahmedabad and beyond Palanpur is impregnated with bone dust and oil-cake crumbs, which, when saturated with rain, emit a most offensive effluvia, certainly not calculated to allay cholera and typhoid, or to promote the health of the travelling public. In fact, the ravages of cholera for the past three years in this quarter might be attributed to this traffic, and the indifference of the railway authorities in allowing bones and oil-cake to be stacked and accumulated for days and months on their premises. During the recent block of traffic owing to the breach in the railway at Keem, about 30,000 cubic feet of rotten and rotting bones remained heaped in the Ahmedabad station yard a whole fortnight in the drenching rain, only a few yards to windward of the refreshment room, and were ingeniously screened from the too particular sight of the public by a string of empty wagons. The stench was overpowering, and attracted a hungry horde of pariahs for miles around, who held high festival on the dainty abundance. I should like to know if any one falling ill on this railway, from causes which could be traced to this nuisance, would have sufficient grounds for an action at law against the Railway Company. But surely, out of ordinary regard for the public health, and on sanitary grounds, the railway might be made to construct pucca platforms for the stackage of such materials, so that the remnants could be swept up and removed. They might also adopt measures to forward this traffic with all despatch, instead of keeping it back on their premises to accommodate the grain traffic.

Many years have passed since the flooded Sabarmutty carried away the railway bridge, and the elegant road viaduct which formerly spanned its waters. Since then the railway bridge has been reconstructed, but the roadway lies in abandoned ruin. The B. B. and C. I. Railway, thought Government ought to pay for the new extra roadway, and Government thought the reverse ; and while the point is debated between these two bodies the public million are left to their own devices, to wade, swim, or paddle across in the most treacherous-looking tub that ever floated above water. Beside the movements to and fro of the large settlement of railway servants located at Sabarmutty station, there is an incessant foot traffic between the Ahmedabad city and the suburbs and outlying villages on the opposite bank, as also between [illegible] camp and these places, to reach which the tra[illegible] not always convenient, and to the majority [illegible] always accessible ; and there can be no doubt [illegible] if the railway or Government constructed a ro[illegible] way across the river and levied a small toll, th[illegible] outlay would be recovered in a few years.

THE NUISANCE AT MAHALUXMEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice a letter in your issue of to-day signed by Dr. T. Blaney, in which he makes a statement to the effect that he was a witness to the emptying of a dust-bin in Agiary-lane, Kalbadavie, the contents of which caused him to exclaim, "Horror of horrors ! The stench was killing, no other word can describe it." I wonder what Dr. Blaney would exclaim if he were taken to the low land opposite to the Mahomedan burial-ground at Mahaluxmee, where at present thousands of carts are daily bringing in the contents of such dust-bins. I am a daily passenger by the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Bandora, and I am compelled to put up with this dreadful effluvium, and, seriously speaking, I can state, with nearly a degree of certainty, that I smelt the contents of the very dust-bin, while coming into town this morning, of which Dr. Blaney writes, and it was truly beyond description. If some of us travellers by train were to be attacked by cholera, I would not be at all surprised, for all the accumulated filth of the town seems to be emptied in the spot. Is there no remedy against this state of things ?

A. M.

Aug. 9.

THE AHMEDABAD ICE FACTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to subjoin a copy of a notice which has been going the round of the different houses in Ahmedabad, and to point out that the raising of price is not at all to the interests either of the company or of the contractor. Ice, in order that it should command a good sale, especially among natives, must be sold cheap. In order to increase the profits, the right thing to do is to lower the price. There is no doubt that now, as the price has been raised by half, the sale will be so far reduced that before long this factory will have to be closed. "Notice.—On and after Thursday, the 9th in[illegible] the price of ice at the Ahmedabad Factory will [illegible] pice per lb. for 50 lbs. and more, and 3 pice per lb. for quantities of 1 lb. to 50lb. (Signed) W. J. Essai, Ice Contractor.—August 6.

SHAREHOLDER.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 8.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1883.

WE are requested by the executive committee of the above fund to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of clothes presented by the undermentioned gentlemen for distribution amongst the sufferers by the Surat floods :—From Mr. Damoderdas Goculdas, 579 koortans, 400 topees, and 141 gagras ; from Mr. Munjee Nursey, 400 chuddars ; from a native gentleman who has not disclosed his name, 65 budans (jackets), 122 pairs dhotees, 872 topees, and 97 gagras.

THE following sums have been paid to the credit of the above fund account to date :—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged	82,635 13 [illegible]
Amounts paid on the 8th instant :—	
The employés and operatives of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.	200 0 [illegible]
Messrs. Hajee Sydina Cassum and Co.	100 0 [illegible]
"My birth-place. M. R."	10 0 [illegible]
A Parsee Lady	10 0 [illegible]
Zoroastrians of Indore, through Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as under :—	
A Zurthosti	[illegible]
Mr. Jamsjee Nowrojee	[illegible]
Mr. Gustadjee Bhunjershaw Kapadia	[illegible]
Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Pestonjee	[illegible]
Mr. Cawasjee Sorabjee Kharadi	[illegible]
A Zurthosti	[illegible]
Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee	[illegible]
Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper	[illegible]
Mr. Cawasjee Pestonjee	[illegible]
Bunda Khoda	[illegible]
Bunda Khoda	[illegible]
Four subscribers	[illegible]
Total	Rs. 83,057 13 [illegible]

Subscribers to the fund, and the public, are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS.
SHANTARAM NARAYEN.
VIRBHOOCANDAS ATMARAM.
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

CRICKET.

SATARA *vs.* POONA.

As Bombay plays Poona on Friday and Saturday next, it is interesting to see how the Poona team fared in their match against Satara, played at Satara last week. Only seven of the Poona Eleven could be put together, and they were supplemented by two gentlemen from Kolhapur (Messrs. Davidson and St. Clair) and a couple of soldiers of the East Yorkshire Regiment :—

SATARA.

1st Innings. 2nd Innings.

Sur. Maj. Holmes, bd Price [illegible] st Fanshawe, bd Gonne [illegible]
Col. Singleton [illegible] ct Gonne [illegible]
Mr. Holland, bd Price [illegible] ct and bd Price [illegible]
Mr. Betham, bd Southey [illegible] bd Southey [illegible]
Capt. Pugson, not out [illegible] bd Gonne [illegible]
Mr. Mackenzie, ct Fanshawe, bd Price [illegible] ct St. Clair, bd Price [illegible]
Mr. Custance, ct Parker, bd Price [illegible] ct Gonne, bd Price [illegible]
Major Cary, ct Gasson, bd Price [illegible] ct Gonne, bd Price [illegible]
Mr. Priestley, ct Fanshawe, bd Price [illegible] bd Price [illegible]
Mr. Wickham, bd Price [illegible] bd Southey [illegible]
Mr. Fraser, [illegible] not out [illegible]
Leg Byes [illegible] Leg Byes [illegible]
No Balls [illegible]
Total [illegible] Total [illegible]

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st INNINGS.

Balls. runs. wides. wickets

Price [illegible]
Southey [illegible]
Pringle [illegible]
Parker [illegible]

Mr. Southey bowled 1 wide.

2nd INNINGS.

Price [illegible]
Stopford [illegible]
Southey [illegible]
Gonne [illegible]

Mr. Southey bowled 3 wides.

POONA.

1st INNINGS. 2nd INNINGS.

Mr. Price, ct Holland, b Mackenzie [illegible] bd. Holland [illegible]
Mr. Pringle, bd. Holland [illegible] ct. Mackenzie, bd. Singleton [illegible]
Mr. Fanshawe, ct. and bd. Holland [illegible] bd. Holland [illegible]
Mr. Gonne, ct. Singleton, bd. Mackenzie [illegible] bd. Singleton [illegible]
Capt. Stopford, ct. Pugson, bd. Holland [illegible] bd. Holland [illegible]
Pt. [illegible], ct. Priestly, bd. Mackenzie [illegible] ct. Pugson, bd. Holland [illegible]
Mr. Davidson, bd. Holland [illegible] ct. Wickham, bd. Holland [illegible]
Mr. Parker, bd. Holland [illegible] ct. Holland, bd. Singleton [illegible]
Mr. St. Clair, bd. Holland [illegible] ct. Betham, bd. Singleton [illegible]
Mr. Southey, not out [illegible] not out [illegible]
Corpl. [illegible], ct. Pugson, bd. Holland [illegible]
Leg Byes [illegible] Wide Balls [illegible]

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st INNINGS.

Balls Runs Maiden wickets

Holland [illegible]
Mackenzie [illegible]
Major Homes [illegible]

2nd INNINGS.

Singleton [illegible]
Holland [illegible]
Mackenzie [illegible]
Wickham [illegible]

Singleton bowled 2 wides.

POLO.

A MATCH will be played on the Esplanade this afternoon, commencing at 5-30 p.m., between :—

ENGLISH	SCOTCH, IRISH, AND WELSH.
Carter.	Craigie.
Gray.	Conroy.
King.	Kerr.
Pulman.	Jones.

Seats will be provided for ladies.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE TAMATAVE INCIDENT.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House last night, said that fuller advices received from Madagascar confirm the hopes of an amicable settlement of the Tamatave affair.

Referring to Egypt, the Right Hon'ble gentleman said that an over-hasty withdrawal of the British troops would spoil the work of reform, but that they will disappear as soon as their mission is accomplished.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the cholera is increasing in Alexandria, but is greatly on the decrease elsewhere.

THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Ischl yesterday.

ANNAM.

News received from Tongking states that the Mandarins at Hué have rejected Phudac, and proclaimed Vianlan King of Annam.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 9.

A rising amongst the military has taken place at Logrono, and also a republican rising near Barcelona.

Troops have been despatched in pursuit of the insurgents.

The Ministry have suspended all constitutional guarantees.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

ADEN, AUG. 9.

A fire having broken out on board the s. s. Cambodia, on her way to Singapore, she was obliged to return to this port yesterday. The fire is still raging.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

ADEN, AUG. 8.

The Italian mail-steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, left Aden for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	3⅝d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. "	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	50 7-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£12-10
Chartered " "	£23
Do. Mercantile "	£15-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£50-10

Arrival.—Sicily.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Saigon-Bankok cable perfect.
Hongkong-Shanghai cable still interrupted.
Northern cable between Hongkong and Amoy interrupted.
Cable Foochow-Shanghai interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 8.	
10 p.m.	81·3
THURSDAY, Aug. 9.	
6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	86·5
4 p.m.	85·6

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Assyria arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Zanzibar, but brought no news of any importance, further than that which we already possess, relative to the state of affairs in Madagascar. Since their recent high-handed doings the French appear to have been on their good behaviour, and the anxiety which their conduct caused seemed to be wearing away to some extent. The French had firmly established themselves in Tamatave, but were unable to advance into the interior, and the Hovas, so far from submitting, were showing fresh signs of hostility.

NOTHING further has been heard of the Government steamer Amberwitch. Captain Hext, however, does not apprehend that any misfortune has befallen her. The Amberwitch is a good strong boat, and though she does not have very powerful engines, she has large sail power. The coast from Kooria Mooria is a bald one, and there are no outline dangers to encounter.

A NUMBER of native gentlemen have been appointed honorary magistrates within the municipal districts of Dharwar, Hubli, and Gadag-Betigeri, and two or more of the number in each district are authorised to sit together as a Bench, with powers of third-class magistrates.

"IN consequence of the lawlessness which prevails" in several villages of the Salsette, Panvel, Kalyan, Karjat, Shahapur, Murbad, Vada, and Bhiwndi talukas of the Thana district, an additional police force is ordered by Government to be maintained, and the cost defrayed by a local rate levied on the disorderly villages. The total additional force will consist of 19 head-constables and 125 constables.

AN excellent work is being done by the committee of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund, a copy of whose report for last year the Rev. Mr. Squires, the Secretary, has sent us. A capital suggestion put forward in the report is that charitably disposed people would do well, in case of poor Europeans and Eurasians applying to them for relief, to send them to the committee instead of distributing indiscriminate relief on the mere statements of the applicants. Ten rupees annually judiciously spent through such a fund would probably do a great deal more good than double the amount given to men who go round begging. The committee, who meet every Thursday evening, will attend to any case sent to them. "Each case relieved is always, if possible, visited, every particular obtained, and a printed form filled up; one question is 'Any relief elsewhere?'" The aim of the fund is "primarily, to relieve deserving European and Eurasian poor, who, from sickness or want of employment, often need *temporary* help; it supports also the aged and widows, who are unable to maintain themselves or find work." If charitable people would subscribe to this fund and send persons applying to them for aid to the committee, no doubt a good deal of imposition would be avoided, and the deserving poor would meet with a greater share of relief. Mr. Squires says, "We have constantly brought to our knowledge cases of those who are receiving relief from this fund, and who yet by begging obtain considerable assistance from private individuals as well."

THE Rev. Father N. Clark, S.J., and the Rev. T. H. Craig, Church of Scotland, are appointed Honorary Chaplains of the Bombay Volunteer Corps.

THE Calcutta Corporation have decided on sending to the forthcoming Exhibition models of the water-works, and sections showing the system of drainage in the town.

THE malicious paragraph of the *Pioneer* about Lord Ripon and the assumed feeling against him at Calcutta, which was supposed to have prevented his being asked to open the Exhibition, has roused the ire of the *Statesman*. The Calcutta paper remarks:—

> The paragraph is thoroughly characteristic of the paper in which it appears. The steady apologist, down to the last, of every act of folly and wickedness of Lord Lytton's reign, would now propagate the belief that the English non-official community are at irreconcilable enmity with a ruler whose transparent purity of character and motive compels the respect of every man in the country. Let the merits of the Ilbert Bill be what they may, the [illegible] official community of Calcutta have long since [illegible]vered that neither Lord Ripon nor Mr. Ilbert [illegible]s author. And it is an insult to that com[illegible]y to declare it capable, from mere passion, [illegible]ring such an outrage to Lord Ripon, as the [illegible]er is pleased to believe it ready to do.

[illegible]E morning lately a headman of the semi-[illegible]ependent village of Kabbal on the Indus, opposite to Torbela, in the Hazara District, who [illegible]d some time since been expelled by a faction, made a sudden descent on the village, attacked his enemy, and drove him out. In the fight which ensued seven or eight men were shot down, and many wounded with stones. Some eighty armed fugitives crossed the Indus to Torbela. Dhalah Khan, the chief who suffered defeat, has gone off to the neighbouring Pathans, chiefly Amazais, to solicit help.

THE following particulars of the minute of Sir Chas. Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on the Criminal Procedure Bill, are given by the *Pioneer* :—"On the point of race distinctions Sir Charles Aitchison is as uncompromising as the Viceroy himself. Taking his stand on the statutes of Parliament, he holds that now the controversy has been made a political one, and it is no longer a mere question of administrative convenience, it has become impossible, by very reason of the agitation, to withdraw the Bill. He doubts whether it would be constitutional for the Indian Government to do so, if they wished it. The Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to admit that Europeans have every right to a guarantee that judicial powers shall not be exercised over them except by competent and trustworthy persons. The tests which Sir Charles Aitchison contemplates are something more than a mere service qualification, such as that proposed in the Bill. District Magistrates and Sessions Judges indeed would be allowed the powers at once, as their position, involving long previous experience and connection with Europeans, is of itself a sufficient surety of their fitness; but as to those of lower standing, the Lieutenant-Governor, if we understand aright, would not give the Justiceship of the Peace except to magistrates who had served a certain term of years in the first grade, and had been favourably reported on by the High Court of the Province. They would further be obliged to satisfy the authorities of their knowledge of English, with any other tests that might be thought desirable. The idea of an extension of the jury system is also entertained by Sir Charles Aitchison, but with no great favour. These are the principal recommendations of the Minute, which, we believe, will be found to recognise in the fullest way both the claims of Europeans to considerate treatment, and the very great importance of settling the matter in some way that shall be as far as possible final, and prevent all chance of a future revival of the animosities that have run so high during the last six months."

THE telegraph-postal reform proposed to be introduced shortly is described as follows by an up-country paper:—"The present number of telegraph offices in India is, we believe, 1,600, and of post-offices 6,000; and when it is explained that the whole of the latter are to be rendered available for the transmission of telegrams, it will be seen at a glance what an enormous increase to the existing accommodation is contemplated. The Postal Department will undertake to receive telegrams at every post office in India, for despatch to the nearest telegraph office, prepayment being accepted in postage stamps. Again, wherever the authorities may consider it advisable, the Post Office will place its postmasters at the disposal of the Telegraph Department for the establishment of a regular telegraph office, the mechanical dispositions of which would, of course, remain subject to the telegraph. Under this arrangement many minor telegraph offices, which are now maintained at a disproportionately heavy cost, will be amalgamated with the existing post offices, at an obvious and very considerable saving in establishment charges." Mr. Douglas, who is placed on special duty in connection with these changes, is also to endeavour to introduce some elementary system of postal administration into such Native States as have at present no post-office.

THE French Government has instituted a new Order of Knighthood, which an up-country paper recommends as an example to Agricultural Departments in India. It is styled "Ordre du Mérite Agricole;" and its five-pointed star of green enamel, surmounted with a wreath of olive leaves, is meant to be conferred on deserving or distinguished agriculturists. The French Minister of Agriculture imagines that it will help to encourage high-class farming.

THE following telegram reached London on July 16 from Tunis:—"Mr. Reade, the English Political Agent, denies emphatically that he has ever, as reported, written any letter stating that his relations with the French Residency were satisfactory. The Maltese on the coast of the Regency are also preparing petitions to be transmitted to the Government complaining of the conduct of the French officials. Yesterday the wife of the British subject who is still detained in custody of the French military authorities, in defiance of the protests of the British representative, received, in answer to an appeal made by her to the Foreign Office, a telegram stating that the case of her husband is occupying the serious attention of the English Government."

THE German Admiralty are, according to the *Lancet*, going to try a novel experiment, as they intend to send a complete hospital ship to accompany the Baltic squadron on its evolutionary cruise. A corvette has been fitted with cots, requisites for the sick and wounded, instruments, and operating tables. It is intended that in any future war the vessel shall accompany the fleet into action, carrying the Geneva flag, and, in order to distinguish her, she has been painted white with a red streak.

SOME remarkable revelations respecting the arrangements at St. Luke's (Chelsea) Workhouse Infirmary were made at the Westminster Police Court on July 7. A man named Darter was charged with "refractory conduct and a breach of regulations." Darter, it appeared, expressed his determination to leave the institution between eight and nine on Friday night without having given notice of his intention to take his discharge. In explanation of his conduct he told the magistrate a truly horrible story. On Tuesday night, being ill, he was put into a ward in the infirmary, and never closed his eyes. There were mad people in the ward; and one lunatic, who was nearly six feet high, danced about the place and ran up and down all night, making fearful gestures at the other patients, some of whom were paralyzed old men. The next night these performances were repeated, and early in the morning one of the insane men stood at his bedside. He implored the madman to go to bed; but instead of doing so he jumped about, and then got under the bed of a paralyzed old man, who was nearly frightened to death. The magistrate, on hearing this statement, discharged the prisoner, observing at the same time that "what he described was certainly very disagreeable, and there was some excuse for him." Certainly, very disagreeable indeed.

THE Haytian Legation in Paris has received intelligence from Hayti to the 23rd ult. stating that operations against the insurgents in the south of the Republic are vigorously pushed forward, and that the rebels at Miragoane are closely surrounded and reduced to the last extremity. They were making their submission in parties, and the capitulation of the town itself was imminent. Order had been re-established at Acquin, and the Government forces were advancing against the insurgents at Jeremie. An amnesty had been proclaimed for the rebels, with the exception of the leaders of the rising. The remainder of the country was perfectly tranquil, and there was every indication of a speedy collapse of the insurrection.

A TELEGRAM from Ecuador *via* Galveston, states that the city of Guayaquil has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Guayaquil is the principal port of Ecuador, and is forty miles from the sea, on the west bank of the River Guayas. Its population is about 22,000. After the capture of Quito by the insurgents, Veintimilla, the Dictator, was shut up in Guayaquil, and there made his last stand. He impressed men, horses, and everything available for military service, robbed the banks of their hoards of specie, and caused a general panic among all classes especially foreigners. He even went so far as to threaten that if he were unable to maintain his ground his soldiers would sack the city before abandoning it. But the Dictator found himself unable to execute his threat because of the wholesale desertions from the ranks of his followers. He had recently been attempting to effect a compromise with the insurgents, and offered to abandon the struggle if he and some of his friends were allowed to retain their positions in the army. These terms were refused, and an unconditional surrender of the city demanded. The fall of Guayaquil completes his overthrow.

MILITARY NEWS.

COL. VAN HEYTHUYSEN has been granted an extension of his leave for six months.

LIEUTENANT SHAKESPEAR, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

SURGEON A. DUNCAN, I.M.D., is transferred from Meean Meer to the officiating medical charge of the 15th Bengal Cavalry at Mooltan.

SURGEON G. H. YOUNG, A.M.D., doing duty at the Benares station, has been directed to proceed to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT has ruled definitely that present and future civil surgeons at Simla shall have a tour of five instead of two years as hitherto, but without maintaining a lien on previous appointment.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-martial held at Poona on the 7th instant, Private Edward Shiells, 2 East Yorkshire Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—Firstly.—Failing to appear at the place of parade; secondly, losing by neglect his clothing; and thirdly, using insubordinate language to his superior officer, Corpl. J. Clough. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for 112 days.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Autumnal Remedies.—Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by ill-health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far-famed preparations supply a faultless remedy for both external and internal complaints connected with changes of season. All affections of the skin, roughness, blotches, pimples, superficial and deeper-seated inflammations, erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty pangs alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 8.—The pressure is decreasing everywhere, most in the Punjab, and the distribution approximating to that prevailing before the late increase. A shoulder of high pressure is again stretching across Rajputana to the Punjab. In consequence, dry westerly and north-westerly winds prevail over North-Western India and over the whole of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, and the central parts of the country. There has been no rain, but rather fine weather, with lower humidity and higher temperature. In Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and the south of the Peninsula there has been moderate rain. Rain to-day:—Sibsagor, 2 inches; Silchar, Chittagong, Calcutta, False Point, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Madura, and Akyab, 1 inch; Dhubri, Darjeeling, and Salem, ½ inch. Previously, Bhaugulpore had 4 inches; Gorakhpore, Mozufferpore, Gauhati, Salem, and Coimbatore, 1 inch; Murree and Dinagepore, ½ inch.

PUNJAB.—Sad to say, although in the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on Monday there had been a deluge of rain at Simla and the North-west Himalayan stations generally, hardly a drop fell throughout the Punjab.—*Pioneer*.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	54 33	57 30	54 75	61 21
7 Tuesday	0 00	....	....	....
8 Wednesday	....	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	54 33	57 30	54 75	61 21
Corresponding date last year	56 45	66 48	63 85	65 13

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, evening.
Polo, Esplanade, 5-40 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Delagoa Bay; Cairo (s), Cardiff; George Skolfield, New York.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting:—

Overture	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	La Berceuse	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Serenade	Farewell	Herfurth.
Valse	My Queen	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Alleghany, Sumatra, and Utopia left the dock yesterday.

M. N. PETIT'S DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the above dispensary last month was 4,877, of whom 1,183 were new admissions.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Suddoo, a domestic servant in the employ of Captain Archdale, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a currency note for Rs. 100, the property of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Noor Mahomed Makoojee and two other Mahomedans were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being in a state of intoxication in a G. I. P. Railway carriage, and interfering with the comfort of the other passengers. They were each fined Rs. 10.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure to-day of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and the Australian Colonies, having been fixed at 2 p.m., the mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the hours mentioned below:—Ordinary letters, papers, &c., at 12 o'clock noon; registered letters, &c., at 11 a.m.

FALSE SCALES AND WEIGHTS.—Rampursad Mathooradass, a retail dealer in grocery, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Grennan, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having in his possession two false weights and a pair of false scales, knowing the same to be false, and with the intent that the same should be fraudulently used. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 10.

DAMAGED RICE.—Hormusjee Framjee Warden was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Dr. Davidson, Acting Health Officer of Bombay, with having in his possession in his grain store at the bunder 118 bags of damaged rice unfit for human food. The accused admitted the truth of the charge, and the magistrate ordered the rice to be confiscated and destroyed.

A NOTED PICK-POCKET.—Crishna Rama was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing 5 annas and 3 pies from the pocket of Vishnoo Govind, whilst at the Nagpanchami fair at Bellasis Junction-road on the evening previous. The prisoner admitted several previous convictions. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Kurreemchund Brijdass, a Gumasta in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department at Quetta, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment with a fine, was discharged from the service of Government, and is proscribed from employment in any Government Department hereafter.—*Bombay Government Gazette*.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 30th July was Rs. 30,70,165; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,05,888. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 5,00,010. The balance left was Rs. 33,76,043. There is in addition Rs. 5,03,762 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults awaiting assay.

THE "GAIETY" THEATRICAL COMPANY.—Messrs. Norville and Crofton's Company have been playing for some weeks past in the North-West Provinces and Punjab. They were last at Mussoorie, where they played "Our Boys" before what the local *Chronicle* describes as "a crowded house." We see that Mr. M. Comerford, who was in Bombay some years since with the Lewis Company, from Australia, has joined the Gaiety Company. At Mussoorie, Mr. Comerford played Sir Geoffrey Champneys.

VACCINATION AT KURRACHEE.—A notification in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* states that:—"It having been shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that animal lymph is not procurable in the town of Karachi, the Governor-in-Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 12 of the Karachi Vaccination Act, 1879, to direct:—(*a*) that during the period of twelve months from the date of this Notification, the vaccination of children in the said town may, without the consent of the parents or guardians of such children, be performed with lymph taken from a human being, and (*b*) that the Public Vaccinator or Medical Practitioner to whom at any time during the said period a vaccinated child is brought, under the provisions of Section 8 of the said Act, for inspection, may, if he sees fit, take from such child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 7th August, was 612, being 21 less than in the previous week, 212 more than the week ending 8th August, 1882, and 149 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 279 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 37·78, calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 104 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 less than in the previous week, and 42 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 65, 37, and 18 respectively, as compared with 46, 31, and 16 in the same time last year. There was 1 death from small-pox, the same number as in the week previous. The deaths from cholera in the week under notice were 98 against 1 in the same time last year.

NEGLIGENT POLICE RAMOOSEES.—Balloo Bhickajee, Juggonat Bhowanidin, Bhogoo Appajee, and Bhewa Baboo, police ramoosees doing duty at the David Sassoon Reformatory, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of negligence in the execution of their duty at the said Reformatory on the night of the 6th instant. The prisoners, it appears, on the night in question, at about 11 o'clock, were found lying sound asleep while on duty at the dormitory of that institution. While they were asleep, an iron bar of a window had been wrenched off its sockets, and nine boys effected their escape from the Reformatory. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that during the space of twelve months no less than thirty-five boys had effected their escape from the Reformatory, owing evidently to the negligence of the police ramoosees. Consequently he would deal with the prisoners in a manner which would be a warning for the future to the ramoosees employed there. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment; prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 30, in default, one month's similar imprisonment; and prisoner nos. 3 and 4 were each fined Rs. 15, in default, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF DACOITS.—We reported a dacoity on the G. I. P. line of railway a few days ago near Ralkeebag, when the nose of the gateman's wife, in whose house the dacoity was committed, was cut off. We now learn that four men have been arrested by the Railway Police in connection with this dacoity.—*Deccan Herald*.

DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by three ladies and a gentleman, arrived at the Travellers' Bungalow at Lonee Kund at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th instant. H. E. and party subsequently partook of some refreshments in the Travellers' Bungalow, and proceeded to the jungles to see how the plans laid out by Lt. Bor for the destruction of locusts were worked. The Mamlatdar of Havellee was present, and explained to H. E. the mode of working the screens. A certain number of locusts were caught and destroyed in the presence of H. E. The party then drove to Korregaum to visit the tombs of officers killed in the famous battle of Korregaum. From Korregaum H. E. returned to Lonee Kund, and took the train for Poona, where he arrived at 6 p. m. on the same day.—*Id.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford & Co., 77, Strand, London.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

DISPUTED MERCANTILE TRANSACTIONS.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE AND CO. *vs.* PURSHOTUMDAS HURRIDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, for the defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 16,424 due by the defendants on an adjusted account.

The plaintiffs are the guarantee brokers of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and as such guaranteed to them the due payment by native dealers of the purchase-money for goods purchased from, or ordered through, Messrs. Wallace and Co. The defendants had, in the name of their firm of Hemraj Canjee, been in the habit of purchasing goods from, and ordering them through, the firm. The bills in respect of the purchases were from time to time made out by Messrs. Wallace and Co. in the name of the defendants' firm, and the amounts of the bills were debited to the account of the plaintiffs with Messrs. Wallace and Co. The bills were endorsed to the plaintiffs, and the defendants agreed by writings thereon to pay the amounts to the plaintiffs. The accounts between the plaintiffs and defendants had been from time to time adjusted, and acknowledgments signed by the defendants' firm. Since the 31st July, 1879, various payments had been made by the defendants, and the plaintiffs had sold on their account goods agreed to be purchased by them, but not paid for or taken delivery of. After crediting them with the payments and with the proceeds of the sales, there remained due to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 16,424 now sued for.

The defendant Purshotum Hurridas, in his written statement, said that he never was a partner in the defendants' firm, and did not enter into any of the transactions referred to in the plaint, nor sign any of the accounts with the plaintiffs.

The defendant Goculdas Jewraj, in his written statement, said that the partners in the defendants' firm, when the transactions mentioned took place, were himself, Oodowjee Waljee, and Hemraj Hurridas; and that the last-mentioned person ought to be added as a defendant to the suit. He further said that the adjustments referred to were not binding on him or his firm, as they were fraudulently made by the defendant Oodowjee after he had retired from the firm, and because he is a friend of the plaintiff Lukhmidas Khemjee. He admitted that the adjustment of 14th March, 1878, was binding on his firm, save in respect of an item relating to fifty-nine cases of shawls. Disputes with reference to other goods subsequently arose between the defendants' firm and Messrs. Wallace and Co.; and whilst those disputes were pending, the defendant Oodowjee, at the instigation of the plaintiff Lukhmidas Khimjee, signed the adjustment of 3rd April, 1880. The defendant had made up the accounts between his firm and the plaintiffs, and found that his firm had overpaid Rs. 1,624, which he claimed to recover in this suit from the plaintiffs.

The hearing of the case is being proceeded with.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge.)

SUIT FOR DEMURRAGE OF A STEAMER.

HENRI GOVAERTS *vs.* JOHN MARSHALL.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 1,491-4-2, as demurrage for four days' detention of the s.s. Belgica, at £30 per day.

Mr. Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant.

Mr. Craigie raised the following issues:—Whether the defendant was liable to demurrage under the bill of lading, there being no contract between him and the plaintiff; whether the defendant was liable under the charter-party, he not being party to that document; whether the defendant's liability to demurrage, if any, did not cease as soon as the cargo had been shipped and freight-advance paid; whether the defendant delayed the ship over and above the lay days allowed under the charter-party, and whether the delay, if any, occurred through the act or default of the defendant or of the plaintiff.

The hearing of the case having occupied several days, the learned judge delivered judgment on Monday. He said:—In this case Mr. Craigie has raised two questions of law, first, whether the defendant is liable for demurrage under the charter-party, as the endorsement of the bill of lading under which he took delivery of the coals is in blank; secondly, whether under one of the clauses in the charter-party, the plaintiff has any other remedy except his lien on the cargo for the demurrage, if any, which has been caused by the defendant's negligence. The claim in this case is for four days' demurrage in unloading the s.s. Belgica, at the rate of £30 per day. The vessel was chartered in England by the firm of John Farrar and Co. to convey a cargo of 2,073 tons of coals to Bombay. The vessel and cargo of coals were consigned to the defendant. The bill of lading under which the coals were shipped makes them deliverable "to order or assign, he or they paying freight for the said goods and performing the conditions as per charter-party." The bill of lading was endorsed by Farrar and Co. to the Agra Bank, and was by the latter made over to the defendant under a blank endorsement under which he took delivery. Mr. Craigie admitted that if the name of the defendant had been inserted above the endorsement, he would have been liable for demurrage for delay caused by his own default, but as that was not done he contended there was no priority of contract between him and the ship-master, and that under the Bill of Lading Act IX. of 1856 the defendant could not be sued. It appears to me that it is immaterial whether the endorsement be in blank or otherwise. The liability of the defendant does not depend on the circumstance of his being the endorser of the bill of lading, but on the fact of his being the consignee of the cargo and on his implied contract, by his acceptance of the cargo under the bill of lading, to pay demurrage. That such an implied contract arises by the acceptance of goods has been decided by the case of Wegener *v.* Smith, 24 L. J. C. P., p. 25. In that case by the bill of lading the goods were to be delivered "to order against payment of the agreed freight and other conditions as per charter-party." It was there held that this plainly indicated to the consignee that before he was entitled to the delivery of the goods he was bound to make a payment beyond the freight, and there was a reference to the charter-party for some condition to be performed beyond the payment of the freight. That condition was payment of demurrage, and the bill of lading was construed as if it had expressly made the payment of demurrage a condition on which the goods were deliverable, and that the consignee, accepting the goods under such a bill of lading, could not escape the payment of demurrage by denying his liability to pay it. That the endorsement being in blank will not absolve the defendant from liability appears to me to be established by the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the recent case of Bendict *vs.* Sewell, L. R. 10, Q. B. Division, 363. In that case the shipper of goods endorsed a bill of lading in blank and delivered it to the defendants, his bankers, by way of security for money advanced to him by the bankers, and it was sought to make the bankers as holders of the bill of lading liable to the shipowner for the freight due on the goods. It was held by Field Justice that no property in the goods passed to the bankers by their taking the bill of lading as security for their advance, and that they did not make themselves liable to the shipowner for freight. Now, if the mere fact of the endorsement being in blank absolved the holder of a bill of lading, whether consignee or banker, from liability, as Mr. Craigie contends, it would have been unnecessary to argue the question which was raised in that case. I am of opinion, therefore, that the defendant having accepted to take delivery of the cargo of coals under the bill of lading is liable to demurrage for delay caused by his own negligence in unloading this vessel. Mr. Craigie next contended that under the clause in the charter-party by which the charterer's liability ceased after the shipment of the cargo and the payment of advance freight, the master had no remedy for demurrage except his lien on the cargo. The clause referred to runs as follows:—"This charter being concluded, it is hereby mutually agreed that the liability of the charterers, excepting as to the lading of the steamer, shall cease as soon as the cargo has been shipped and the freight advance (if any) paid; the owners having a lien on the cargo for freight and demurrage." There are many cases to be found in the reports on similar clauses in charter-parties. These cases, as far as my researches have gone, have been against the charterers, and the question has been to what extent is the charterer absolved by this clause. In many cases it has been held, and I think that under the wording of the clause in the present case it would be held, that the proviso did not absolve the charterer from liability to a claim for demurrage which had arisen from the charterer's default before the loading had been completed; but as to claims arising after the completion of the loading, I am of opinion that it is an exemption which is applicable to the charterer personally. What is the object of the insertion of this clause? A merchant in one part of the world purchases a cargo and charters a ship to convey it to another. Before its arrival at its destination he sells the cargo. The shipment of the cargo is under his control, and he can take care that the lay days are not exceeded, and that the vessel does not come under demurrage; but after the ship has sailed his control ceases. It is only reasonable for him then to stipulate and say I will be responsible to you for my own default, but as I have no control over the cargo after I have sold it, you must not look to me for any claim which may thereafter arise; you have your remedy by a lien on the cargo, and your right of action against the consignee. I am of opinion that this clause is a personal exemption of the charterer from liability to any claim for demurrage arising at the port of discharge, and that it does not protect the consignee from any claim arising from his default. Having disposed of these two questions, the remaining questions I have to consider are—first, when did the lay days expire and the ship come under demurrage; and, secondly, did the defendant send boats alongside before the ship came under demurrage to receive the cargo. The charter-party provides that the charterers shall "supply boats, weather permitting, to admit of the steamer's discharging the cargo at an average rate of 200 tons per working day (holidays excepted) from the time of her being ready to unload, such time to commence twenty-four hours after the captain has given notice to the charterer's agent of the vessel being ready to discharge." The notice given by the captain that the vessel was ready to discharge reached the defendant at noon (12 o'clock) on the 17th of May. The time, therefore did not commence to run until noon of the 18th May. The quantity of coals to be discharged being 2,073 tons, at an average rate of 200 tons per day, the defendant had over ten days within which to take delivery. Excluding holidays and Sundays, these ten days admittedly did not expire until noon of the 31st May. There then remained on board only 43 tons of coals to be taken out of the ship, and the question has been raised what is the time to which the defendant is entitled to remove this balance of cargo. Is he entitled at the utmost to only half a day, *i. e.*, up to 6 p. m. of the 31st May as contended by the plaintiff, or to a full working day, as contended by the defendant, in which case the time would not expire until noon of the 1st June. This question appears to me to be decided by the case of the Commercial Steamship Company *vs.* Boulton, L. R. 10, Q. B., 346. It was held there that in the case of demurrage a fraction of a day counted as a day, and consequently that the charterers were liable for two days' demurrage. That was an action brought by the shipowners against the charterers, and it was contended on behalf of the latter that if they were liable at all they were only bound to pay for one day, and the portion of the second day during which they detained the ship. That is the converse of the present case, but the reason of the sale applies equally to this case, and Lush Justice in his judgment observes:—"There is no ground for saying that in the case of demurrage there can be any division of a day without express stipulation to that effect. The inconvenience of such a proceeding would be very great, and the justice of the case seems the other way." And Quain Justice says:—"It was contended for the defendants that they are only liable for one or only for a fraction of the second; but it was not suggested how the proportion was to be calculated, and it is clear that, in the case of demurrage like this, we cannot go into the calculation of part of a day." I am of opinion that the defendant was entitled to a whole working day, that is, up to noon of the 1st June, to take delivery of the balance of 45 tons. I have now to consider whether the defendant had boats alongside the ship in time to remove these 45 tons of coal. The judge commented, on the evidence, and held that the evidence established that the defendant did send two boats, of sufficient capacity to carry the 45 tons, alongside the Belgica early on the 1st June, in sufficient time to be loaded before noon; that one boat after it was loaded was by direction of the captain, to enforce his lien for demurrage, made fast to the ship and prevented from loading for several hours; that the tindal of the other boat became alarmed at this proceeding and left the ship without taking in any coal; that there was no demurrage due when the boat was made fast; and that it was owing to the captain's illegal act that the delivery was not completed by noon of the 1st June; and that there was no subsequent unreasonable delay in removing the one boatload that remained on board. The suit was therefore dismissed, with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his lordship:—

RE J. W. A. KNOCK.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the petition. Insolvent filed his petition on the 25th July last, and by mistake omitted to mention in it that he was a guard in the G. I. P. Railway. The application was granted.

RE ISABELLA ROLLO.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE KUBERDAS AMBAIDAS.

Mr. Vicajee moved that the examination of the insolvent be adjourned for a week. Mr. Starling, who appeared for an opposing creditor, said he neither opposed nor consented to the application. The adjournment asked for was granted.

RE HURGOVUNDAS BHUGWANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Opposition had been filed by Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., but their affidavit was not filed until yesterday afternoon; and owing to a pressure of work in the office the insolvent could not get a copy until after 5 o'clock. He had not therefore been able to file his affidavit in reply; and he asked for a week's interim order.

Mr. Starling, for the opposing creditors, while he had no objection to the matter being adjourned for a week, opposed the granting of an interim order.

Mr. Manker asked that the opposing creditors should undertake not to arrest the insolvent for a week.

Mr. Starling refused to undertake not to arrest.

His lordship granted an interim order except as regarded the opposing creditors, and adjourned the matter for a week.

RE ATMARAM SUNDERJEE KIRTIKAR.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. This was the second insolvency, but the present schedule was only a supplementary one to that of the first insolvency. In his former schedule the insolvent stated that he had passed blank promissory notes to Marwaree creditors, but did not know whether all of them had come in. The insolvent had no assets, and was living from hand to mouth. An interim order was granted.

RE SITTARAM BALKRISHNA PRABHAKAR.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

GRIEVANCES OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE Government of India has on its hands nearly forty officers of the Indian Medical Department to provide whom with employment it is in great straits. This lamentable excess of supply over demand has been brought about simply because Government has neglected, in past years, to make correct actuarial calculations of its wants in medical officers from year to year. Instead of taking the trouble to make any inquiries of this nature, it has been content to follow a hand-to-mouth policy. Not only has it neglected to take so obvious a precaution, but, adopting the method of the recruiting sergeant it has set forth highly-coloured pictures of the advantages of the department with a view to inducing candidates to enter. Apparently it is at last awaking to a perception of the mischief its own action has wrought, and it seems likely that Dr. Cunningham's visit to England will result in some scheme of relief.

Seeing that Government is wholly responsible for the production of the present almost hopeless block in the department, its plain duty is to deal with the matter in a spirit of wise generosity. Half-measures are not likely to meet the present difficulties. Probably the only efficacious method would be the application of a liberal retiring scheme. The block in the department arises from the great congestion of officers in the higher grades, so that the flow from behind is as it were banked up and stayed. A large number of these officers will, in the natural course of things, retire in a few years, and, the obstruction being thus removed, a natural flow of promotion may be expected to take place for some years, a state of things similar to that now experienced, probably, then recurring. By an expenditure of money not considerable, this obstruction might be removed at once. There can be no doubt some scores of these officers in the higher ranks, who will in any case retire in four to five years, would be willing to take their pensions at once, and forego such pecuniary advantage as might be obtained by continuing in India for a few more years. Their retirement would immediately facilitate promotion in the junior grades, and thus the present difficulty would be relieved. For the future a careful attention to their actual wants on the part of the Government, coupled with a re-organization of the retiring scheme, which could be undertaken more at leisure, would, probably, have the effect of preventing the recurrence of the existing unfortunate condition of affairs.—*Englishman.*

AUSTRALIAN MEAT FOR INDIA.

WE have learnt some further particulars as to the opinion sent to Melbourne regarding the supply of frozen meat from Australia for India. It appears that, on the 13th November last, Mr. J. Inglis, of the firm of Inglis, Brown, and Company, Sydney, applied to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (General), for information on the following points—I. The average weekly consumption of beef and mutton (number of carcases) in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; II. The average ruling prices of these articles; III. The likelihood of a Frozen Meat Supply Association finding a sale for periodical shipments of frozen meat and mutton at the Presidency towns abovenamed, or at any other large towns in India; and IV. The probability or otherwise of the India Army Commissariat being a customer of such a Company. This communication was referred to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Military Department of the Government of India for favour of opinions. The replies, which have been received from the Military Department and the several Governments who were consulted on the subject, were to the effect that India is not likely to provide a satisfactory market for frozen meat from Australia.—*Englishman.*

MR. JOUBERT, who as an old Australian, is largely interested in the Colonial industries, invited a number of gentlemen on the 5th inst., to a lunch with an Australian Menu. None of the frozen meat has as yet arrived, but the preserved beef, mutton, and brawn from the Australian Fresh Meat Company were excellent; the mutton particularly served in thick orthodox slices from the joint had all the firmness and grain of recently killed meat. Dried potatoes were served mashed, and met with general approval. The fruits represented were very similar to the canned fruits from California. We append a list of the wines, which, with the exception of the Reisling and Champagne, all come from New South Wales, the two former are Victorian. They struck us as being generally very full-bodied and sweet, but as no palate could be critical through such a formidable test as the following catalogue, we shall not attempt any detailed analysis:—*White.*—Reisling, Gouais, Blanquette; *Red.*—Claret, Burgundy, Hermitage, Muscatel, Verdeilho, Grenache, Champagne, Port, Sherry, Brandy.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE RADICALS AND THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

"R. D. O." of the *Statesman*, writes:—"I had a conversation with a gentleman who was cognizant to an exceptional degree of all that went on behind the scenes during the time when the war was being manufactured, and he assured me, as a matter within his own knowledge, that Mr. Gladstone was in favour of conceding their demands to the National party—namely, the right to vote the Egyptian Budget exclusive of the interest on the debt, but that at the critical moment his predominance in the Cabinet was overthrown by the murder of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish. The Whig element in the Cabinet seized upon this incident as condemnatory of a policy of conciliation, not only in Ireland, but in Egypt and elsewhere. They insisted upon violent action in Egypt, in order to restore the *prestige* of the Cabinet, which, according to them, had been grievously diminished by what had occurred in Ireland. And in this policy they were supported by Sir Charles Dilke, who was a vehement annexationist, and who in this matter persuaded his friend Mr. Chamberlain to follow his lead. Consequently Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright stood alone in the Cabinet in their opposition to a policy of suppression and hostility towards the National party in Egypt. Mr. Bright, rather than become responsible for such a policy, retired; Mr. Gladstone lacked the courage and consistency to do this, and so became a participator in the most wanton and most cowardly crime recorded in the history of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone has more than once subordinated his convictions to his desire for office, not from any sordid desire for the emoluments of place, but because he thought that his official position gave him opportunities for doing good which otherwise he would never have enjoyed. At no previous stage of his career did he sin against the purity of principle so grievously as in the matter of Egypt, nor could it have been possible for any other man to have wrought so much mischief by means of political instability. As it is, it is not merely his own character for courage and rectitude and humanity that Mr. Gladstone has destroyed, but he has shattered the public belief in the truthfulness and rectitude of all public men. Mr. Chamberlain too has been 'found out' very completely during the last three years, and will never again be received as leader in the army of Radicalism.

THE BENGAL NATIVE PRESS.

LORD RIPON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

THE *Bharati Bilasa* (Hindi, Agra) says:—"Is it true that our much-respected benefactor Lord Ripon will return home next winter and shatter all our hopes? Has his term of office expired, or has he accomplished all necessary reforms? Has he been inspired with terror by agitation? The answers to these queries must invariably be in the negative. He has not been terrified by unjust agitation, but we cannot say how far the rumour as regards his departure is true. We cannot believe that he will leave his inaugurated work only half-finished. Considering the noble nature and steadfast purpose of Lord Ripon, it cannot be credited that he will leave the millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to be ridiculed by the agitators, and go away for some private domestic affair of his own. But if this rumour is correct, there cannot be any doubt that it is a great misfortune to us, inasmuch as his Financial Minister, Major Baring, is also proceeding to Egypt. All anticipations of a better day for us are scattered to the winds. It may be said by way of consolation that he will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin, who is also a Liberal, and a sturdy attendant to the calls of duty; but we think that no good will result to India from him also, when such a generous man as Lord Ripon goes away. If any advancement had been in store for us, Lord Ripon and Major Baring would not go."

MAJOR BARING'S RETIREMENT.

THE *Almora Akhbar* (Hindi, Almora) has the following with respect to Major Baring's departure from India:—"Our great friend Major Baring has decided upon leaving us. By his departure we lose a real friend and an able administrator. We are quite confident that our countrymen will not let him go before they show some mark of their gratitude to him. Sir Auckland Colvin's succession to him is also a matter of congratulation. He is the son of a very famous man who was once the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. We sincerely trust that he will strive to do the same good to the people of the country as Major Baring."

BENGAL.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—An influential meeting of the landholders of East Bengal and their representatives was held at Dacca on August 6, to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Nawab Ahsanallah Khan Bahadur presiding. Several resolutions were passed condemning the extremely one-sided and injurious nature of the provisions of the Bill, and it was resolved to memorialize His Excellency the Viceroy who would never do them injustice. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from those unable to attend.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE COCHIN STATE.—The inhabitants of British and Sircar Vypeen have sent in a memorial to the Dewan of Cochin, praying that some measures might be taken to ensure the lives and property of the inhabitants, which are at present in the most insecure condition from the drunkards, vagabonds, and rogues of the place. We trust that the Dewan will be pleased to grant redress to the petitioners, as experience tells us that Vypeen is a very unsafe place, and that the sooner the petition is granted, the greater will be the fame of the Dewan.—*Western Star.*

BANK OF MADRAS.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras was held on Monday. Mr. R. C. Walker presided. The president delivered an address in the course of which he said:—As you will have learnt from the directors' annual report that the net profit for the last half-year has allowed of the payment of a dividend for that period of 4 per cent., making with the interim dividend paid for the previous half-year 6 per cent. for the 12 months ending 30th June. At the last general meeting, the president had to lament that, in consequence of the failure of a Ceylon firm, it had been necessary to transfer a large amount to "Bad and Doubtful Bill Account," which would otherwise have been available for increasing the dividend; and he further intimated that there were circumstances connected with the failure which had called for the criminal prosecution of the parties. With reference to this, I have now to inform you that, notwithstanding the strength of the evidence produced by the Mercantile Bank, who were joint prosecutors, and ourselves, it failed to convince the jury that the frauds were committed with the knowledge of the parties, and the accused obtained an acquittal. Subsequently, in the proceedings in the Insolvent Court, the Banks were again unsuccessful in their opposition; indeed, so far was the Judge from adopting our views of the conduct of the bankrupts that he discharged them with first-class certificates. Allusion is made in the report now in your hands, to the failure on this coast of another European firm, by which the Bank will again suffer severely. The extent of our possible loss, should nothing be recoverable from the estate, is Rs. 50,000 and that amount has accordingly been placed in "Bad and Doubtful Bill Account" to meet the liability. But for this misfortune your dividend for the half-year would have been 5 instead of 4 per cent. The loss was not incurred in the way of advances, but in the purchase of cheques in Madras which were dishonored on presentation. There is not much to say with regard to the account; there has been rather considerable loss on Government securities, which, with the exception of an occasional slight fluctuation, have steadily depreciated during the year, but in this we suffer in common with every other Bank dealing with or holding the paper. After some discussion the report of the directors was adopted.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

POLO AT LAHORE.—A polo match was played between teams from Lahore and the Royal Artillery at Meean Meer on the 3rd instant at the latter station. The sides were—

Lahore.	*Royal Artillery.*
Mr. Clarke, C.S.	Captain Skipton.
Surgeon Perry.	Mr. F. B. Jackson.
Mr. B. Egerton, Police.	Mr. Dawkins.
Mr. Mayne, Police.	Mr. Pringle.

The Lahore players had the best of it all through, making two goals in each of the three quarters it had been arranged to play: Captain Skipton got the only goal for the R. A. The latter were heavily handicapped, as Captain Skipton was very weak from fever and Mr. Pringle had a bad leg. Lahore won by 6 to 1.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ANGLO-NATIVE DRESS.—It would be interesting to know where Native Princes get the fashions. We mean those who affect European clothing. The favourite garment seems to be a kind of *paletot* or a compromise between a dress coat and a dressing gown, that could never have come from Poole. We remember something like the coat in the time of Albert Smith, and perhaps the fashion came into India from the Egyptian Hall. Surmounted by a large turban, it has a singular effect, suggestive of a person so distracted with naralgia as to put on another man's coat by mistake and tie his head up in the counterpane. But the Chiefs perhaps think that English fashions never change, and that the coat of to-day will be the coat of twenty years hence. In the matter of gloves, too, they appear to have Mr. Jorrock's affection for Berlin wool, but not for that great huntsman's reason that such gloves serve in lieu of a pocket-handkerchief. As native gentlemen have generally remarkably small hands and feet, it seems a pity that they should try to disfigure them with Berlin wool and French patent leather. It could do the gentlemen of the "Golden Book" no harm if an Indian Brummell was to arise among them,—that is to say, if they have the ill-taste to prefer European clothes to their own. In Native dress a Native Chief is always well dressed, and some of them, notably the late Sir Salar Jung's, are perfect dandies in the neatness of their attire. But if they will dress as Europeans, let them go, like their compeers at home, to the best tailors for their clothes.—*Pioneer.*

BURMAH.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ARAKAN.—The *Arakan Weekly News* mentions a few peculiarities connected with the local Municipal Committee, which are likely to stand in the way of the new boon of local self-government proving a success. It seems that there are three European elected members and two ex-officio members, and these five are embalmed amid five Arakanese and four natives of India. It was no doubt thought that this triple arrangement would just serve to keep the balance true; but, as a matter of fact, the European members find that they are entirely at the mercy of the rest of the committee, unless influences are brought to bear in the native members, which would be considered highly improper and opposed to orthodox ideas on local self-government. Another peculiarity about the Municipality is that the merchants have kept aloof from it, and yet these are the very persons most interested in local matters, and whose services would have been of the greatest value. The European body is therefore considered weak and wanting in men of influence.

SHOOTING FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON

WE take the following account of the final contest in the Queen's Prize competition at the Wimbledon meeting from the *Sportsman*:—"The final stage in the Queen's Prize was shot off to-day (July 17.) At half-past two the sixty men who last week made the highest scores in the first stage of her Majesty's prize contest met at the firing-point to compete for the blue riband of the meeting—the 250*l.* prize and the gold badge of the Association. I have seen a larger attendance in previous years, though the firing points were pretty thickly thronged with visitors. The weather was dull, the sky being overcast and threatening, and the wind blowing fresh from the right front, or in shooting parlance, at "ten minutes past one." The light was fairly good, though at one time, when the sun struggled to get through a cloud, the targets were thrown into a deep shade, which was not a little puzzling to the competitors. The first bullet despatched on its way to the targets in the second stage of the Queen's, was from the rifle of Sergt. Dodds, of Berwick, who scored an outer. An "inner" from Sergt. M'Kay, of the 1st Sutherland, quickly followed, and then the firing became general all along the line of ten targets. The first to make a bull's-eye was Corpl. Lodder. The veteran M'Vittie, who was amongst the competitors, was closely watched. He has been seven times in the Queen's sixty, though he has never won the coveted prize, and he is probably the best all-round shot in England. A fatality, however, seems to attend certain *habitués* at Wimbledon in connection with the royal prize. A case may be quoted in Lieut.-Col. Burt, of Warwickshire, who can win prizes all over the heath but cannot get in the "sixty." M'Vittie's shooting, as I have said, was very closely watched, and when he opened proceedings with a "bull" a murmur of applause arose amongst the crowd. When he followed with a second "bull," however, the applause was sufficiently marked to show that M'Vittie is a general favourite. By three o'clock the wind had increased, and those of the competitors who had not watched it came sadly to grief.

At the conclusion of the first round three men stood out prominently from their fellows in the scoring viz., Capt. Young, the Silver Medalist, 45; M'Kay, 43; and M'Vittie, 43.

Just as we got back to the 900 yards range, at 3-45 rain began to fall. There was an immediate rush for coats and umbrellas, and it was particularly interesting to note that the bulk of the competitors took greater care of their rifles than their own persons. At the longer range a space had been railed off, which, as a policeman told me, was intended for "rility."

The business of firing was conducted quietly and unostentatiously, save for the occasional popping of a rifle or a volley of a squad firing for the "Brinsmead" on the extreme left, the place was as quiet as a Quakers' meeting. When M'Vittie, however, started with another bull there was a cheer as the well-known shot marched away to the rear. It was very curious to see the three men who stood the best chance of winning, running neck and neck together to the third round. Thus we had:—

Sergt. M'Kay, 1st Sutherland	5	2	4	3
Capt. Young, 2nd Renfrew	5	2	4	3
Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries	5	2	4	3

As Young came back with the highest score he was naturally leading at this round. At the fifth round M'Vittie made a bull, and so tied Young, who had only made an outer. Rain now began to fall heavily, but the men fought pluckily on and heeded not the weather. M'Kay then made a bull's-eye, and M'Vittie missed, Young scoring a bull's-eye. The totals then were M'Kay and Young 65 and M'Vittie 62. It was now pretty clear where the issue would lie, and the shooting of the three men named was watched with particular interest. Without following shot by shot, it may be said that at the conclusion of the match Capt. Young had been knocked out of it, and M'Vittie had but to make an inner to win. He was watched by a very large crowd of people, but this did not seem to put him off his nerve. He lay down to fire quietly, apparently as cool as a cucumber. He fired, the danger signal went up, but there was a tantalising pause before the marking disc came out. He had made an outer and lost. It was a case of "The king is dead: long live the king!" The affections of the mob were immediately transferred to the actual winner. The sentiment of the mob may be well expressed in the utterance of one man who said, "Ah! well, it would have been one of the 'Mawes' (English translation 'Macs') anyhow." The brave fight of Capt. Young, who tried to bring off the double event by winning both gold and silver medals was forgotten. The winner had been found, and he must be cheered. "Up with him, boys!" was the cry, and up he went, and was borne upon the shoulders of his colleagues to the area in front of the executive offices. Here his rifle was tested, his overcoat taken off, and Sergt. M'Kay stood revealed with a true Scotch face, a figure of medium height, and eyes blue and cold as steel, a man evidently of strong nerve, and one accustomed to porridge. Earl Brownlow shook him warmly by the hand, the Duchess of Connaught pinned the gold badge on his breast, and the duke said a few encouraging words to him. A number of stalwart Scotchmen bore him away. He journeyed to the Scottish Camp, where he partook of hospitality and was photographed.

I have gleaned the following particulars about the winner:—He is 31 years of age, and is a small farmer living at a place called Fiaid Cottage, Tain, in a corner of Ross-shire. He was born at Dornoch, and is married. His corps is commanded by the Marquis of Stafford, and he has been a member of it since 1869. To get to drill he has to cross to Dornoch in a boat, and then walk ten miles, and this feat he performs sometimes twice a week. He is a good local shot, and has won many prizes in his battalion including the N.R.A. bronze medal. This is his fifth visit to Wimbledon, but he has never before been in the "sixty," though he tied for a place in 1880. Last year he was second in the Martini aggregate, and also took a prize in the grand aggregate. To-day he fired in the Wimbledon Cup, making 43 out of a possible 50. I append a complete return of the shooting of the sixty:—

QUEEN'S PRIZE.—PART II.

	800	900	Tot.
Sergt. M'Kay, 1st Sutherland	43	36	79
Capt. Young, 2nd Renfrew	45	33	78
Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries	43	34	77
Capt. M'Nabb, 1st Lanark	34	42	76
Private Caldwell, 1st Renfrew	37	37	74
Corpl. Proctor, 1st Elgin	34	38	72
Private Jenkins, 1st Pembroke	38	34	72
Private Henderson, 2nd Renfrew	33	39	72
Sergt. Gibb, 2nd Lanark	36	36	72
Major Pearce, 4th Devon	37	31	68
Sergt. Palmer, 1st Warwick	37	31	68
Colour-Sergt. Hall, 1st Rox. and Selkirk	39	28	67
Sergt. Sage, 1st Tower Hamlets	36	31	67
Sergt. Buchanan, 3rd Renfrew	36	31	67
Private Kydd, 2nd Forfar	35	32	67
Sergt. Brown, 1st Durham	35	31	66
Colour-Sergt. M'Kenzie, 1st Sterling	36	30	66
Private Kemp, 1st V.B., Berks	37	29	66
Capt. Stout, 1st Lanark	36	30	66
Colour-Sergt. Marshall, 1st Northumbrld.	36	30	66
Capt. Thorburn, 2nd Midlothian	35	30	65
Private Young, 1st Herts	33	32	65
Bugler White, 21st Lancashire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieut. M'Isaac, 1st Renfrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Major M'Kerrell, 1st Ayr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Heiton, 2nd Renfrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Tudor, 2nd Shropshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Mather, 1st Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpl. Brown, 7th Middlesex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Rodger, 1st Roxb. and Selkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Priv-te Mackenzie, 1st Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpl. Bailey, 1st V.B., Warwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieut. Gibson, 1st Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpl. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpl. Robson, 1st Durham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clr. Sergt. Edwards, 1st V.B., N. Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Jerram, 1st Notts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Forbes, 7th Middlesex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Darling, 5th Lanark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Yates, 3rd Lanark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpl. Larway, 2nd Gloucester Engineers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Dods, 1st Berwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Jones, 1st Denbigh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpl. Lodder, 1st Dorset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpl. Scott, 1st Linlithgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt. Garnett, 3rd South Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capt. Landale, Calcutta	37	19	56
Private Paine, 2nd V.B., South Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter-Master Wilkins, 1st S. Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Elliott, 2nd Middlesex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Kelsey, 7th West York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capt. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Patterson, 2nd Renfrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Douglas, 1st Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieut. Brown, 3rd Lanark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Warrick, 1st V.B., Berks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Ferguson, 4th Lanark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Blackmore, 13th Middlesex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Rimmer, 13th Lancashire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Ellett, 1st Somerset	20	14	34

PREVIOUS WINNERS OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Year.			H.P.S.
1860	Private Ross (S.M.), 7th N. York	24 points	60
1861	Private Jopling, South Middlesex	18	42
1862	Sergt. Pixley, Victoria Rifles	44 marks	84
1863	Sergt. Roberts, 12th Shropshire	65	84
1864	Private Wyatt, London, R.B.	61	84
1865	Private Sharman, 4th West York	64	84
1866	Private A. Cameron, 6th Inverness	69	84
1867	Sergt. Lane, Bristol Rifles	57	84
1868	Lieut. Carslake, 5th Somerset	65	84
1869	Corpl. A. Cameron, 6th Inverness	71	84
1870	Private Humphries, 6th Surrey	65	84
1871	Ensign Humphry, Camb. Univ.	65	84
1872	Colour-Sergt. Michie, Lndn. Scot.	65	84
1873	Sergt. Menzies, Queen's Edinburgh	60	84
1874	Private Atkinson, 1st Durham	64	105
1875	Capt. Pearse, 18th Devon	73	105
1876	Sergt. Pullman, South Middlesex	74	105
1877	Private Jamieson, 15th Lancashire	79	105
1878	Private Rae, 11th Sterling	73	105
1879	Corpl. Taylor, 47th Lancashire	83	105
1880	Private Ferguson, 1st Argyle	74	105
1881	Private Beck, 3rd Devon	86	105
1882	Sergt. Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton	85	105

THE same correspondent gives the following instances of good scoring:—"There has been some remarkably good shooting to-day in the unfinished competitions. For instance, Corpl. Bates, of the 1st Warwick, made the highest possible score in two events to-day, viz., the Molineux, at 500 yards, and the Heath, also shot at 500, while in the Bodine, at 200 yards, he made 31. The most marvellous shooting, however, is that made by Lieut. Whitehead, of the 8th Lancashire, who put on the target ten bull's-eyes in the Arthur series, ten more in the Association (any rifle) Cup, and seven more in the Ladies' (any rifle) Prizes—twenty-seven bull's-eyes, all at 600 yards. No 'tailer' shooting than this has been done for some time, even at Wimbledon. Major Young, 21st Middlesex, Lieut. Ferguson, and Capt. Fenton also made the highest possible score (ten bulls each) in the Association Cup."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY & SONS, late of 314½, Oxford-street, London, W., GUN and RIFLE MANUFACTURERS by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED to new and more spacious premises especially erected by them, and that their address now is
AUDLEY HOUSE, 57 and 58, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, LONDON, W.

They take this opportunity to inform Indian sportsmen that, having erected new and much larger factories, they are enabled to supply Guns and Rifles specially suited to the Indian market, at prices which will favourably compare with those of other makers.

Hitherto J. PURDEY and SONS have confined their business to the manufacture of weapons of the highest finish only, but acting upon the advice of many of their Indian patrons, they are now prepared to make to special order Guns and Rifles (the latter more particularly) of different grades, all of which are perfect as regards shooting qualities and strength.

By their new system of rifling, they have secured in their Extra Express Rifles (400 to 577 bore) the flattest trajectory yet obtained with a minimum amount of friction and recoil, and great accuracy.

Large bore Rifles of great power, with the smallest amount of recoil for elephant and other big game, (These are not made hammerless.) Special miniature Express Rifles for antelope, bustard and tree patridge shooting. Smooth-bore Guns with Flush Sight, especially regulated for shooting ball and shot.

Their new Patent Rebounding Hammerless Guns and Rifles, after the most severe and thorough trials, are acknowledged to be the handiest, strongest, most easily manipulated and simplest produced. Harmless Guns and Rifles are at present only made in one quality, viz., the best, and are expensive.

In Double Bl. Guns the prices range from £25 to the best quality at £56. Double Extra Express Rifles (450 and 500 bore) in four qualities, from £30 to £73 10s. Larger bores slightly increasing in price with each size miniature double Express Rifles for antelope, &c., from £18.

The quotations are all for weapons without case or implements, which are extra, only measures being sent with the Guns, and measures and moulds with the Rifles cases and implements, according to grade, from £3 to £6-6.

TERMS.—One-third of amount to accompany order, balance to be paid in London on completion of goods. J. P. & S. being always full of orders weapons will in most cases take from 4½ to 6 months (from receipt of order) to make.

NOTICES.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.
Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed — *Earl of Aldborough.*
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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DR. DE ROOS'
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DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
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